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DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE: KAL DOWNING COULD HAVE BEEN 'ACCIDENTAL'

OW090355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said the Soviet downing of the Korean Air Lines [KAL] flight 007 could be "accidental" and not premeditated, officials said.

Nakasone, speaking during a Cabinet session, said the shooting down of the civilian aircraft was inexcusable but could have been an accidental move, the officials said. Nakasone was further quoted as telling his Cabinet colleagues that he doesn't think the Soviet attack was premeditated like the invasion of Afghanistan. In addition, Nakasone repeated his earlier stand that he hopes the KAL tragedy would not affect Japan's basic relations with the Soviet Union.

Retaliatory measures taken by Japan should also be in line with actions taken by other nations in the West, and Japan should not stand out as particularly severe against the Soviets, the officials said.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Friday received a personal letter from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, ministry sources said. The content of the letter was not revealed.

RETIATORY MEASURES AGAINST USSR ANNOUNCED

OW090135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 9 KYODO -- The government Friday decided on retaliatory measures against the Soviet Union, including a ban on the Soviet airline Aeroflot's chartered flights to Japan, to protest the Soviet downing of a South Korean civil plane off Sakhalin last week and later handling of the incident. The decision was made at a Cabinet meeting.

The three-point anti-Soviet measures include the non-use of Soviet airline flights by Japanese Government officials and refusal of Soviet requests to increase Soviet civil flights to and from Japan. The government also decided to appeal to the Japanese to refrain themselves from using Soviet air service for the present as an expression of protest against the Soviet downing of the Korean airliner.

More on Government Measures

OW909335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Sept 9 KYODO -- Japan Friday ordered a government boycott of the Soviet airline Aeroflot and called on the nation to follow suit as a retaliation against the Soviet downing of a South Korean civilian airliner.

In a three-point measure approved by Cabinet session Friday as Japan's first retaliatory move, the government also said it would refuse permission for Aeroflot to operate non-scheduled chartered flights in Japan.

In announcing the measures at a news conference, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda also made an appeal to the nation to boycott the use of the Soviet airline. All government officials have been ordered to stop using Aeroflot in their travels abroad, Gotoda said. "As an expression of national protest, I appeal to the nation to refrain from using the Soviet airline," Gotoda said. He said the government is also considering additional retaliatory measures against the Soviet Union, presumably upon consultation with Washington and other governments. Government officials said a Cabinet task force chaired by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed on the retaliatory measures after discussing them for about 30 minutes.

Apart from the official boycott of travelling on Aeroflot and the suspension of non-schedule flights, the government also decided to withhold permission for an increase in the Soviet airline's scheduled flights into Japan. Currently, the Soviet airline is allowed to operate seven scheduled flights a week between Tokyo and Moscow, and two between Vladivostok and Niigata.

In a related development, government sources said Japan may refuse Soviet participation in an international aviation and space show to be held between October 29 and November 9 at an Air Self-Defense Force base in Gifu as part of additional sanctions resulting from the Soviet downing of the Korean Air Lines 747 jetliner off Sakhalin Thursday last week.

Gotoda said the government was taking the sanction against Moscow independent of Japan's fundamental ties with the Soviet Union. "There are basic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, and we are handling the (shooting) incident on its own merit," Gotoda said. Asked to elaborate on additional retaliatory measures, Gotoda said the government was consulting with other governments in the West, but indicated any further action would be limited to the aviation field.

Meanwhile, at a separate news conference, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe indicated that Japan may upgrade its sanctions against Moscow, saying the government was watching closely deliberations among NATO countries to impose a two-week ban on Aeroflot flights.

The Foreign Ministry summoned Soviet Embassy Counsellor Ishenbay Abdurazakov later in the afternoon to explain the details of the measures. The Soviet official reportedly said the Japanese action was not good for relations between the two countries.

SEARCH FOR WRECKAGE OF KAL PLANE CONTINUES

No Bodies Found Yet

OW081253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 8 KYODO -- The Soviet Union will shortly inform Japan of the results of its search operations for the missing South Korean airliner off the Soviet island of Sakhalin, Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov said Thursday.

Pavlov said no bodies of passengers aboard the ill-fated plane had been found as of Tuesday when he met Thursday evening with Yoshiya Kato, chief of the Foreign Ministry's European and Pacific Affairs Bureau, Japanese officials said. The ambassador also conveyed the view of Moscow that it was unnecessary for Japanese patrol ships to enter Soviet territorial waters to participate in the search, they said.

The Maritime Safety Agency reported that more than 50 Soviet ships, including patrol and fishing boats, were gathering Thursday on waters near Moneron Island off Sakhalin, believed to be the site of the crash.

Debris, Documents Reportedly Found

OW081351 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Sept. 8 (AFP) -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimiar Pavlov told the Foreign Ministry late today that debris of the Korean Air Lines (KAL) jetliner shot down by Soviet warplanes last Thursday had been found at four points in waters off the Soviet island of Sakhalin, ministry officials said.

The broken pieces were found at latitude 46.15 degrees north and longitude 140.15 degrees east, lat. 47.10 n. and long. 140.15 e, lat. 47.10 n. and long. 141.35 e., and lat. 46.35 n. and long. 141.25 e, Mr. Pavlov was quoted as saying. The Soviet ambassador also said that "documents" found in the "northeastern part" of the Sea of Japan will be handed over to Japan, the Foreign Ministry officials indicated.

Mr Pavlov gave no further details on the documents. But Japanese officials believed that they came from the KAL jetliner. The Soviet envoy did not say when these broken pieces and documents were found.

Search Continues

OW090601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Wakkanai, Hokkaido, Sept 9 KYODO -- Nearly 20 Japanese, U.S. and South Korean ships continued their search Friday in expanded areas off the Soviet island of Sakhalin for debris of the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet shot down by Soviet interceptors last week.

The Soviet Union notified Japan Thursday night that its searchers had discovered what were believed to be fragments of the commercial airliner. So far, however, no part of the plane or bodies of the 269 people who were aboard the aircraft have been discovered by Japanese, U.S. or South Korean ships. Thirteen Japanese patrol boats in addition to six U.S. frigates and South Korean fishing vessels were mobilized to continue the search Friday in an area widely expanded following the Soviet notification.

According to Maritime Safety (Coast Guard) headquarters here, seven Soviet patrol boats and minesweepers were spotted about 30 kilometers from Moneron Island off Sakhalin. They are believed to be conducting a search for the remains of the South Korean plane by dropping red flag-marked buoys and using sonars, the headquarters said.

About 50 relatives of the passengers of the downed plane from the United States, the Philippines and eight other countries, meanwhile, arrived in Sapporo, Hokkaido, by a special flight on their way home after attending a mass funeral service conducted in Seoul Wednesday. They are scheduled to sail near Moneron Island aboard a ferry from here Saturday.

PHILIPPINES TO COOPERATE ON RESPONSE TO SOVIETS

OW081257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 8 KYODO -- Prime Ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and Cesar Virata of the Philippines agreed here Thursday that the two countries will cooperate with each other in dealing with the Soviet downing last week of a South Korean civil airliner.

The 269 people aboard the Korean Air Lines 747 jet shot down by Soviet interceptors over Sakhalin a week ago included 28 Japanese and 15 Philippine passengers.

After meeting with the visiting Philippine prime minister at his official residence, Nakasone told reporters he was thanked by Virata for steps taken so far by Japan after the shooting incident.

SHORTENING AIR ROUTE TO PRC OVER KOREA PROPOSED

OW081149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 8 KYODO -- Japan has formally proposed to China that the civil air route between Tokyo and Beijing be shortened through overflights across the Korean Peninsula, Transport Ministry sources said Thursday.

The proposal was made by Transport Minister Takashi Hasegawa to Chen Tu, director of Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), at their meeting in Beijing Wednesday. Hasegawa attended the third Japan-China ministerial conference held in that city September 4-6. Chen stressed the need to first obtain the cooperation of both North and South Korea, the sources said.

The present Tokyo-Beijing flight follows a roundabout route across the East China Sea from Fukuoka, western Japan, to Shanghai, and then northward to Beijing. This takes from four hours and 10 minutes to four hours and a half. Japan wants to trim the flight time by an hour by rerouting the flight across the Korean Peninsula.

On August 5, the Japan-China flight route was somewhat shortened as South Korea agreed to allow flights across the southern end of that country's Taegu Flight Information Region (FIR). This cut flight time by 20 minutes. The sources said that plans are under study to have Japan Air Lines (JAL) and CAAC planes fly across South Korea and North Korea, respectively. Japan has diplomatic ties with South Korea, but not with North Korea, while China has formal relations with Pyongyang, but not with Seoul.

It will still be a considerable time before the Japanese proposal can be implemented, because adjustment of views is necessary among the four countries involved, the sources said. The ministry is hopeful that a general session of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), starting in Montreal on September 20, will afford a chance for such quadrilateral talks, the sources said.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS STAFF TO BE EXCHANGED WITH PRC

OW081129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 8 KYODO -- Japan and China will step up personnel exchanges in the telecommunications field, Motoichi Masuda, president of Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. (KDD), said Thursday.

KDD and China's Post and Telecommunications Ministry are to sign an agreement soon under which executives of both parties will be exchanged on a regular basis, Masuda said at a press conference. This was agreed at a meeting between Chinese Post and Telecommunications Minister Wen Minsheng and Masuda last week when Masuda visited China to mark the opening of KDD's Beijing office.

So far KDD has been accepting Chinese operators for international telephone service for training in Japan. The Chinese side has asked cooperation from KDD in the development of international data communication systems, Masuda said. KDD is Japan's semi-governmental corporation dealing with international telecommunications.

NODONG SINMUN DEMANDS U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

SK081721 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1559 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article on the lapse of 38 years since the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupied South Korea on September 8, 1945. The article, titled "U.S. Imperialist Aggression Forces Must Be Immediately Withdrawn From South Korea" reads in part:

The whole period of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea has been a course of aggression and crimes in which they have imposed the sufferings of division upon our nation and colonial slavery upon the South Korean people by bisecting one territory and obstructing a unified development of the country.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation of South Korea is aimed at barring the reunification of Korea and freezing her division to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as their colony and forward base and military bridgehead for invading the northern half of Korea and the continent.

To attain their strategic purpose, they increased their forces and the puppet troops, reinforced their equipment by shipping in nuclear and other new type weapons, expanded their military bases and roads, thereby turning South Korea into the biggest nuclear base and military vantage point in Asia.

They have established an unheard-of brutal rule in South Korea to maintain their occupation policy of violating other's sovereignty, disturbing peace and obstructing reunification. They are obstructing the reunification of our country in every way to fix the division of Korea and create "two Koreas."

They have tried to realize "simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" in violation of the articles of the armistice agreement envisaging a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. And now they are working persistently to make the division of Korea a fait accompli, coming out even with a proposal for "cross contacts" from some time ago.

The designation of Seoul as the venue of an inter-parliamentary conference forced by the U.S. imperialists in defiance of the opposition of many member nations is part of their manoeuvres to create "two Koreas" by having the puppet regime legalized.

They are by no means a "friend" or a "helper" of the South Korean people. The U.S. troops in South Korea are aggressors and occupation forces trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the South Korean people and blocking the reunification of our country.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation policy is the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people, the basic factor of the disturbance of peace and increase of tension in Korea and the decisive obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

It is high time the U.S. imperialists ended their occupation policy in South Korea. They must renounce the policies of aggression and war against the Korean people and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along nuclear and all other destruction weapons.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC DELEGATION

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

SK081736 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1631 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 8 received the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, as its head and with Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head now on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion together with Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili were members of the delegation Wang Hanbin, member of the CPC Central Committee, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee of the PRC and chairman of its legal commission; Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Gu Angran, vice-chairman of the Legal Commission of the NPC Standing Committee; and suite members.

On hand were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of people's armed forces; Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Hyon Chun-kuk, first deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, who are members of the WPK Central Committee; and Yi Hwa-son, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, who is an alternate member of the WPK Central Committee.

Zong Kewen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of China to Korea, was also present there.

Our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a comradely and friendly talk with the guests in a cordial atmosphere. He received a gift from Comrade Peng Zhen. He arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

Yim Chun-chu Banquet Speech

SK090422 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Speech by Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, at the banquet the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government arranged in honor of the PRC party and government delegation led by Peng Zhen at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 7 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Peng Zhen, fraternal Chinese comrades, comrades: We are here with the Chinese comrades who have come to our country to congratulate us on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the national holiday of our people.

We are filled with excitement as if we have been reunited with kin from whom we were separated for a long time.

At the opportunity of sharing the joy of the national jubilee with the Chinese comrades, our intimate brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms. It is common practice for friendly nations to extend congratulations with one another on their important national days. But the friendship that the peoples of Korea and China exchange on their national days is even thicker, the purest and noblest.

This time, the respected Peng Zhen, despite his age, is visiting us to celebrate our national day with us. We are greatly moved by this and more warmly realize the fraternal Chinese people's friendship toward us.

Availing myself of this opportunity, overflowing with comradely love and fraternal friendship, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government and the Korean people, I once again warmly welcome the visit to our country by Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and other Chinese comrades.

At the same time, I express deep thanks to the CPC Central Committee and the PRC Government for sending their delegation to sincerely congratulate us, attaching great importance to the celebrations of our national day.

As we celebrate our national day with the fraternal Chinese comrades, we look back with deep emotion on the glorious path that our republic has traversed, and the chronicle of the Korea-China friendship that has become rock solid along the way.

In retrospect, the path that our republic has traversed since its founding was a glorious one along which the Korea-China friendship and unity had been vigorously demonstrated. As they shared their fate in fighting the sacred anti-Japanese battles, the peoples of our two countries always won joint victories in the joint struggle for building a new society.

From the day when it first declared its birth and started its first march, our republic had to experience bitter trials and overcome mounting difficulties. During those difficult days when we were building socialism, while repelling the subversion of the domestic and foreign enemies and defending the revolutionary sovereignty, the fraternal Chinese people were always with us.

The Chinese comrades considered the security of our fatherland as their own, and the socialist construction of our country as the cause for the growth and prosperity of their fatherland. They have rendered all sincere and earnest support and encouragement.

In particular, during the Fatherland Liberation War when our republic was facing grave trials because of the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese people, under the banner of "Resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home, and defend the nation," sent their volunteers to the Korean fronts and thus helped us with their blood.

The nameless hills and plains of our country have been soaked with the warm blood of the brilliant Chinese sons and daughters who fought to defend every inch of Korea with their lives.

Nowhere else are there such people as the Korean and Chinese peoples who have brought their minds together, sharing weal and woe, and firmly united as one through mutual support and cooperation based on comradeship.

Looking back the past, we are filled with gratitude for, pride at, and confidence in the faith and the kindred relations that we have maintained with the great Chinese people as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers.

The Korea-China friendship, which was sealed in blood in the flames of the revolutionary struggle and has withstood grim ordeals, is now in fuller bloom, recording a new chapter in the annals of the friendship between the two countries.

The Korea-China friendship, based on the particular intimacy the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song established long ago with respected Comrade Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Deng Xiaoping, is today being consolidated and developed to a new and higher stage. The visit to China this year by the dear leader of our people Comrade Kim Chong-il, following the visit to our country by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and the visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song last year were historic events which marked a new milestone in making the glorious traditions of the Korea-China friendship shine.

It is the unshakable faith and will of our party and people to defend, carry forward, and develop the Korea-China friendship generation after generation. Our people will always unite with the fraternal Chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, come what may in the future.

Because they value friendship and unity with the fraternal Chinese people as something to which nothing can be compared, our people truly rejoice over the successes of your country.

Since the third plenary meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the fraternal Chinese people, under the tested leadership of the CPC leaders, including Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, have overcome the temporary difficulties on the road of advance and achieved stability and unity and are now continuing the advance in even higher spirits.

Wholeheartedly upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and the resolutions of the 1st session of the 6th NPC, the Chinese people are vigorously struggling to turn China into a highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power and are effecting a great upsurge in the building of spiritual and material civilization. The great Chinese people have a bright future. Our people wish the fraternal Chinese people greater victory in the struggle to implement the program of socialist modernization and to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the fatherland.

Respected Comrade Peng Zhen and other Chinese comrades: In the 5000-year history of our nation, 35 years are a very short period of time. Nevertheless, our people, by persistently moving forward under the flag of the republic, have brought about a great change on this land. Through their lives, our people have realized that the DPRK, which was founded by the great leader and is being glorified by our party, is indeed a cradle of their true happiness.

Our people, greeting the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK with great pride and confidence, are filled the firm determination to consolidate the revolutionary base of the northern half of the republic and to surely achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification by uniting around the respected and beloved leader and the dear comrade leader with one ideology and will.

We are certain that the Chinese comrades, during their participation in the celebrations, will more deeply see such a lofty determination on the part of our people.

Our national day is further glorified and our people are greatly encouraged by the fact that respected Comrade Peng Zhen, leading the friendship mission of the Chinese people, has personally visited our country to celebrate our national day.

The Korea-China friendship linking together the destinies of the two peoples is as pure and clean as the water of Lake Chon of Mt. Paektu and will be as everlasting as the flow of the Yalu River.

Availing myself of this opportunity to share the joy of the national day with the Chinese comrades, I propose a toast to the everlasting friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China; to the good health and longevity of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang, and Peng Zhen; to the good health and longevity of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of respected Comrade Hu Qili; to the good health of other comrades of the Chinese party and government delegation, and to the good health of all other comrades present here.

Delegation's 9 Sep Activities

SK090432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who is deputy head of the Chinese party and government delegation on an official goodwill visit to our country and members of the delegation on the afternoon of September 8 inspected the Ponghwa and Mirim lock gates and Taesongsan fun fair. The guests were accompanied by Comrade Kim Young-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and first vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Yi Hwa-son, alternate member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee.

The delegation visited the Ponghwa lock gate. It was met by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of Pyongyang municipal committee of the party, Yun Ki-pok, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee, and workers there.

Then the delegation inspected the Mirim lock gate. After going round the lock gates, Comrade Hu Qili said it was a great thing to build the Ponghwa and Mirim lock gates in a brief period. These grand lock gates are wonderful creations achieved under the guidance of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, he said. Earlier, the delegation visited the Taesongsan fun fair.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

SK081640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on September 7 to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The message reads:

On the 39th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, I extend warmest felicitations to you, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the fraternal Bulgarian people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Since the victory of the socialist revolution, the Bulgarian people have entered a broad road of the building of a new society and turned their country, once backward, into a prospering socialist country through their creative labour.

Today your people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party are making great advance in the struggle to carry out the 8th Five-Year Plan set forth at the 12th congress of the party.

I sincerely wish the Bulgarian people greater successes in their struggle to build a developed socialist society and defend peace and security in Europe.

The Korean people always value the bonds of fraternal friendship with the Bulgarian people established on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

REPORTAGE ON WHO REGIONAL CONFERENCE SESSION

Meeting Opens 7 Sep

SK080502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- The World Health Organisation South-East Asia Regional Conference on Primary Health Care opened in Pyongyang on September 7.

Attending the conference are the delegation of the regional office for South-East Asia of the World Health Organization, the delegation of the World Health Organisation, the delegation of Afghanistan, the delegate of Bangladesh, the delegation of Burma, the delegate of Bhutan, the delegation of the People's Republic of China, the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the delegation of Ethiopia, the delegation of India, the delegation of Iran, the delegate of the Pan-American Health Organisation and Jamaica, the delegation of Maldives, the delegate of Malta, the delegation of Mongolia, the delegation of Nepal, the delegate of Sri Lanka, the delegate of Thailand, the delegate of Yugoslavia, the delegate of the regional office for Europe of the World Health Organisation, the delegate of the office of the World Health Organisation in Mongolia, the delegate of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the delegate of the U.N. Development Programme, the delegate of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities and the delegate of the U.N. Children's Fund.

Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Minister of Public Health Pak Myong-pin.

Yi Chong-yol, first vice-minister of public health and delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered an opening address.

He said that the conference would adopt ways and measures to sufficiently provide all people with health assistance in conformity with their desire for health protection and promotion and thereby help further enhance the responsibility and role of the governments and health workers of the countries in the Southeast Asian region and make a great contribution to the worthy work for the member nations to successfully carry out the strategy on the development of public health till [the year] 2000.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki made a congratulatory speech at the conference.

A message of greetings from Halfdan T. Mahler, director general of the World Health Organisation, to the conference was read out there.

Congratulatory speeches were also made by U Koko, regional director of the WHO regional office for South-East Asia; Richard M. Millar, delegate of the U.N. Development Programme; Lay Maung, delegate of the U.N. Children's Fund; Sjaak Bavelaar, delegate of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities; and Claudio Sepulveda, delegate of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

The speakers expressed thanks to the DPRK Government for providing an opportunity to exchange rich experiences for attaining health for all by the year 2000. They manifested the belief that the current conference would help toward strengthening cooperation among the member nations and successfully carrying on the primary health care.

The conference entered a plenary meeting. At the meeting Yi Chong-yol, first vice-minister of public health and delegate of the DPRK, was elected chairman of the plenary meeting and U.M. Malla, Nepalese delegate, Mohammad H. Sherzai, delegate of Afghanistan, and Jang Hongyun, delegate of the People's Republic of China, were elected its vice-chairmen.

The plenary meeting adopted the following agenda items:

1. Concept of Primary Health Care (PHC) -- implementation of policy and strategy of PHC in support of health for all by the year 2000 (HFA/2000) in member countries.
2. National health development strategy to support HFA/2000 through PHC and national health system.
3. Health infrastructure development for planning and management of national health development in support of strategy for HFA/2000 and PHC.
4. The role of government and international agencies in support of PHC.

Debate on the first agenda item took place. Yi Chong-yol, first vice-minister of public health and delegate of the DPRK, made a keynote report under the title "Organisation and Implementation of Primary Health Care in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Reports on the first agenda item were delivered by Afghan delegate Mohammad H. Sherzai, Bhutan delegate T. Yountan, Burmese delegate A Hla Thaung, Chinese delegate Jang Hongyun, Ethiopian delegate Telahun Abebe, Indian delegate P.R. Dasgupta and Iranian delegate Alireza Marandi.

The reporters said that national programmes for health for all by the end 2000 were adopted in their countries and an energetic work is under way to solve this problem. The conference continues.

Delegates Feted

SK080518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- Yi Chong-yol, first vice-minister of public health and chairman of the World Health Organization South-East Asia Regional Conference on Primary Health Care, hosted a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of September 7 for the delegations and delegates to the conference.

Speaking at the reception, First Vice-Minister Yi Chong-yol said that the current international conference would mark an important occasion in obtaining the strategic goal of the World Health Organisation for guaranteeing the health of all people on a due level by the year 2000.

Noting that primary health care poses as a specially important problem for the Southeast Asian countries and other developing countries, he stressed: When all countries widely exchanged their successes and experiences among themselves and actively applied them to their specific conditions, the desire of the people for longevity would be realised more satisfactorily.

U Koko, regional director of the WHO regional office for South-East Asia, said in his speech that today the Korean people are powerfully accelerating socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

We have been deeply impressed by the successes achieved by the DPRK people in public health, he said, and noted: Through this visit we will learn from the successes and experiences gained by your country.

Nepalese delegate U.M. Malla in his speech said that the respected leader President Kim Il-song founded the great *chuche* idea and has achieved enormous successes through its brilliant application to the conditions of your country.

In your country where the *chuche* idea has been brilliantly embodied the people now say that sixty is but the prime of youth and longevity is celebrated at ninety.

The attendants of the reception drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of heads of state of the countries represented at the conference.

Present at the reception were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of Public Health Pak Myong-pin and other personages concerned.

Chong Chun-ki Speaks

SK080511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a congratulatory speech at the South-East Asia Regional Conference of the World Health Organisation on Primary Health Care which opened in Pyongyang on September 7.

Noting that today the demands and aspirations of the world people for primary health care are raising higher than ever before, he said:

To meet such requirements of the times the conference will provide an occasion for exchanging successes and experiences made so far in primary health care and discuss measures and ways to develop cooperation and interchange and thereby bring about an epochal turn in further developing primary health care.

At present, WHO set it as a strategic task to attain a satisfactory level of health for all by the year 2000 through primary health care and is striving for its implementation. This is work very much conducive to the progress of mankind.

He further said: We should extensively interchange experiences, technology, experts and delegations necessary for organising and implementing primary health care, and share with each other medicament, medical appliances, equipment, materials, funds and resources on the principle of individual and collective self-reliance, thereby realizing more thoroughly the people's right to the protection of life and health.

The non-aligned and other developing countries must unite firmly in the vigorous struggle to transform in a thorough-going way the old economic order into a new one which is based on equality and mutual benefit so as to preclude the imperialists from encroaching upon the sovereignty and life of the people in the Third World countries and plundering them at will of their resources.

We sincerely hope that this conference will redound to a great extent to expanding and developing cooperation and interchange between the people of Southeast Asian countries and the peoples of various countries of the world in the field of primary health care, and promoting friendship and solidarity between them.

Noting that at present the Korean people are filled with boundless national pride and enormous honor of enjoying to their heart's content an independent and civilized life, holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, in the homeland of *chuche*, the speaker continued:

Today our people are enjoying to their heart's content a happy life under the socialist health system where a true life of human being comes into bloom and everyone enjoys longevity.

All these changes taking place in our country are the great victory of the *chuche* idea which regards man as most precious and makes everything serve him and a valuable outcome of the popular policy invariably held by the government of the republic for the people's health.

On the basis of already-made achievements, we will incessantly develop health care for the people and strengthen and develop the co-operative and friendly relations with the peoples of various countries of the world including those in Southeast Asian countries in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, thereby making an active contribution to the progress of mankind and to make the whole world independent.

DPRK Delegate Delivers Report

SK081022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- Yi Chong-yol, first vice-minister of public health and delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered a keynote report on the first agenda item at the South-East Asia Regional Conference of the World Health Organization (WHO) on Primary Health Care which opened in Pyongyang on September 7.

He said: WHO formulated the strategy of health for all by the year 2000 and is engaged in its implementation; it is a righteous action reflecting the requirement of the present age to realise *chajusong* (independence).

He referred to the successes and experiences gained by the Government of the DPRK in implementing primary health care under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that the DPRK Government is firmly guided by the chuche idea in the development of primary health care, too, and follows a number of principles which embody it, the reporter said that these principles are the enforcement of a universal free medical care system, maintenance of the policy of prophylactic medicine, proper combination of traditional Korean medicine with modern medicine, enhancement of scientific and technical level and priority given to the ideological education of health workers.

Referring to the organization system of primary health care in the DPRK, the reporter said:

Our primary health care organizational system consists of the sanitary and anti-epidemic system centering on the section-doctor system, an advanced health care system, and city and county (district) sanitary and anti-epidemic station, the system of supplying materials through city and county (district) medicament management agencies, hospital-supply centres and nursery-supply centres, and the support and referral system comprising of provincial and central hospitals and many other specialized hospitals.

Such an organizational system makes it possible to ensure guidance and assistance of specialized organs to day-to-day sanitary and anti-epidemic activities of primary health care personnel, the planned supply of necessary material means and technical guidance of specialized hospitals at the higher levels to the treatment of patients.

Thanks to the correct policies of the government of the republic, great achievements have been made in primary health care of our country.

First of all, the primary health care network has been rationally set up. In dong of towns and ri of rural area, the lowest administrative units, polyclinics and ri people's hospitals or clinics have been established, and in factories and enterprises, factory hospitals and clinics set up.

This patently shows that the primary health care network has been well formed and that practical conditions created under which people can enjoy specialized medical services without any inconvenience at any time anywhere.

With the rational distribution of the primary health care network, health care services have been improved remarkably and the number of the ambulatory aid per head was 18.5 in 1982. These achievements in primary health care are clearly reflected in the health status of the people. In 1982, the general mortality rate was 4.3 per 1,000, and the mortality rate of infants under one year was 11.4 per 1,000 live births, the average life expectancy was 74.

This achievement in the DPRK attributable to the warm care for the people shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who enforced an unprecedented popular policy such as universal free medical treatment in the period of war time advocating that we should provide everything for the health of the people despite the difficult situation of the country since the purpose of making revolution is to make the people lead a healthy and happy life and by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who even visits the deep pit to take care of miners and does not hesitate to dispatch an aircraft and warship to save an ordinary worker.

The reporter said that the rational ways in primary health care in the light of our experience are to let broad masses take part in this work and define the contents and level of primary health care according to the specific situation of the country.

Other rational ways are to display the spirit of complete self-reliance to fulfill the material conditions of primary health care, conduct technical innovation as a mass movement for developing primary health care by our own efforts and increase the devotion of the health workers with warm love for man, the reporter said.

He stressed: In our country the strategic goal of primary health care advanced by WHO to be attained by the year 2000 has been successfully achieved in the main along with the eradication of infectious and endemic diseases.

The government of the republic will, as in the past, develop primary health care to suit the reality of our country under the leadership of our party, better realize the centuries-old desire of our people to live long in good health and actively contribute to the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Participants Greet Kim Il-song

SK090550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings on September 8 from the participants of the World Health Organization South-East Asia Regional Conference on Primary Health Care on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The letter says: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we the participants of the WHO South East Asia Regional Conference on Primary Health Care now in session in Pyongyang, would like to express our warmest congratulations and greetings to Your Excellency, the respected president.

After the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, your people under the wise leadership of Your Excellency, the respected president, have dedicated their efforts and turned their country, once over-ridden with backwardness and poverty, into a happy and prosperous land with advanced industry and agriculture.

We are deeply impressed, moved and greatly inspired by the enormous successes you people have registered in the building of a new society under Your Excellency's leadership and guidance in accordance with the chuche idea and successfully applying these principles in solving the health problems of the people.

In spite of the pressure of heavy work for the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the republic, Your Excellency has attached great importance to the WHO South East Asia Regional Conference on Primary Health Care and through your personal guidance the government has provided excellent facilities for the work of the conference and accorded us great hospitality and courtesy.

We express our profound appreciation for the solicitude extended by Your Excellency and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

We take this opportunity to sincerely wish your excellency a long life and good health for the everlasting prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in achieving their objectives of health, happiness and prosperity and contributing to the progress of mankind all over the world.

KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS BRIDGE OPENING CEREMONY

SK070055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- The "Chungsong Bridge" was opened to traffic with due ceremony on September 6 in the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. Thrown across the Taedong River to link Pyongyang and Nakrang districts, the bridge is another grand monumental creation of the Workers' Party age.

Everything of the "Chungsong Bridge" completed on the threshold of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the broad roadway, footpath and portal bridge, are so built as to suit the sentiments of our people and provide maximum conveniences in traffic. With its completion, a modern circular highway has taken shape around the central part of Pyongyang to ensure a more smooth traffic in the capital and open a broad way to the SSUK Islet recreation ground to be constructed and to the Turu Islet.

Boundless emotion and joy could be read on the faces of the soldier-builders and people making a proud report to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, having splendidly built the grand monumental creation of eternal value in a brief time by their vehement labor with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was set up at the site of the opening ceremony.

At 9 a.m. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, arrived at the entrance of the "Chungsong Bridge" to the strains of the welcome music. That moment cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth.

Meeting him on the spot were members of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the Central Committee of the WPK, vice-premiers of the Administration Council and generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

A function for receiving the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took place at the site of opening ceremony. After the national anthem of our country was played, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honour. He was presented with a bouquet of flowers carrying the boundless sentiments of reverence of the entire soldier-builders.

He waved to the enthusiastically cheering soldiers and crowd and proclaimed the opening to traffic of the "Chungsong Bridge", cutting the red tape hanging across the entrance of bridge. Then he went round the "Chungsong Bridge" together with the leading cadres of the party and state accompanying him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep satisfaction over the successful construction of the modern bridge in a short period by soldier-builders through the brilliant application of the policy of the speed campaign put forward by our party and extended thanks to them. He gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guiding compass in building more bridges and arranging Pyongyang more beautifully.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with soldier-builders who had performed feats in the building of the bridge.

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL ATTEND NATIONAL DAY RALLY

SK090514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 9 (KCNA) -- A grand mass demonstration of one million working people in Pyongyang was held today at the Kim Il-song Square in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland.

Present on the occasion was the great leader of the party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Standing in high spirits at the Kim Il-song Square and along thoroughfares adjacent to it were heroic workers, cooperatives farmers, working intellectuals and students carrying decorations symbolizing the victories and successes achieved by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader and the bright future of our fatherland and people in the van.

Amid the playing of the welcome music, the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song appeared on the platform of the square. That moment, the thunderous cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and stormy applause burst forth and tens of thousands of fireworks were released. Appearing on the platform were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0050 GMT in its live coverage of the rally, does not mention that Kim Chong-il is in attendance.]

The reviewing stands were taken by members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, families of revolutionary martyrs, heroes of the republic, labour heroes and men of merit, functionaries of party and political bodies and working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press. Also present on the platform and reviewing stands were 270 delegations and delegates from 116 countries of the world who have come to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang and foreign guests staying in our country.

Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the party, made a speech. Then a grand mass demonstration of one million working people took place.

BRIEFS

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN LEAVES -- Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- Chang Chun, a Korean residing in the United States, left Pyongyang yesterday by air after visiting the homeland. He was seen off at the airport by Chang Pong-chun, secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, and his brother. While staying in the homeland, Chang Chun visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Korean Revolution Museum, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the Pyongyang Metro and Panmunjom. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 6 Sept 83 SK]

REACTION CONTINUES TO DOWNING OF KAL AIRLINER

Further Chon Remarks on Incident

SK090401 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Kori, Korea (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Friday renewed his condemnation of last week's Soviet downing of a South Korean commercial jet, and said increased national strength is the surest deterrent against a national disaster.

In an address at the dedication ceremony of South Korea's atomic power plant No 2 at this town, about 330 kilometers southeast of Seoul, Chon said the world reacts with revulsion to "the beastly terror of the superpower," and called on the Soviet Union to respond to the world's outcry in human spirit.

"It is beyond our comprehension how the Soviets destroyed human lives and a civilian aircraft with a missile in this civilized society," Chon said. "The Soviet massacre in the air is an outright challenge to world peace and human conscience." Chon said a strong South Korea is the surest deterrent against a national disaster and the best guarantee of national welfare.

The president called the newly dedicated nuclear power plant a vehicle for increasing national strength, and said the use of atomic power as a substitute for petroleum will help accelerate the country's economic growth.

Premier: Foreign Policy Unaffected

SK090040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Korea will continue to pursue its "open door policy" despite the airliner incident, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop told the National Assembly yesterday.

While briefing members of the parliament on the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines jet by Soviet fighters, he said that the government is considering organizing a joint investigation team of countries which had citizens aboard the illfated plane. The team, if organized, would be sent to the area where the plane was believed to have crashed, the prime minister said.

Kim said the government will redouble efforts to bolster Korea's standing in the international diplomatic arena by reinforcing relations with the countries which have been solidly behind the country in tackling the airliner incident. He went on to say, "In this growing international era, we will continue to open our door in order to speed up our prosperity, development and increase international friendship."

Lawmakers, assigned to the Foreign Affairs Committee, pressed the government to reconsider its open-door policy in wake of the Soviet downing of the KAL jet when the panel was opened last week.

However, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok did not make clear the government's position on that matter. Ministry officials indicated later that there would be no substantial change to the foreign policy toward communist nations.

Prime Minister Kim said in his report that more than 80 countries around the globe have so far "actively" supported the Republic of Korea, by denouncing the Soviets. Among them were mainland China, Yugoslavia and Romania, he said.

A plan to erect a memorial tower is now under study, he said. The tower may be built near Kimpo International Airport or along the east coast, a government source said.

The government will make every effort to obtain a true picture of the incident and have the Soviet comply with "our requests," the prime minister said. Given the reality facing the country, he said, "we should surmount difficulties by virtue of wisdom and courage." It is imperative, he said, that the nation become an advanced country in all aspects of society, on the basis of national reconciliation and harmony.

Probe Team To Investigate Route

SK090106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] Members of a special committee set up at the Ministry of Transportation to investigate the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines jumbo jetliner will fly on the R20 route soon which the ill-fated KAL plane used before it was attacked by a Soviet air-to-air missile last Thursday.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Transportation said that the dispatch of the on-the-spot probe team will be made immediately after consultation with authorities of the United States and Japan.

The R20 route was the northernmost one of five tracks used by airliners for flights between the United States and the Orient. The narrow corridor off the Soviet east coast was closed after the KAL plane incident.

The spokesman said that the committee composed of working-level officials from foreign, justice, defense and transportation ministries and Korean Air Lines has found only two facts as of yesterday. One is that the KAL plane with 269 crewmembers and passengers aboard entered Soviet airspace and the other that Soviet fighters shot down the international airliner. He said that how the plane veered off the designated flight course still remains mysterious.

Noting that all available information indicates the KAL plane violated Soviet airspace, he said that investigation has been focusing on determining what caused the aircraft to wander off the regular flight path.

The committee will investigate whether or not the inertial navigation system installed on the automated plane malfunctioned or error on the part of the pilot and copilot occurred in inputting flight data into INS, he said.

Whether the Soviet Union used sophisticated devices to jam the INS and whether the plane was hijacked when it strayed into Soviet airspace will be investigated to determine the exact cause of the tragic incident. If the flight data recorder (the black box) of the destroyed plane is recovered, the cause can be determined, a source said. But recovery seems highly unlikely, he added.

Prior to flying on the R20 air route, the on-the-spot investigation team headed by Kim Chol-yong, director of civil aviation bureau, the Ministry of Transportation, will closely examine the repair and maintenance record of the INS and will seek technical consultation from six American aviation and navigation experts. The six U.S. technicians -- four from Boeing Co., manufacturer of the KAL Plane, and two from the aeroproducts division of Litton Systems Co., INS manufacturer, arrived in Seoul yesterday at the request of KAL President Cho Chung-hu.

The four technicians from Boeing Co. are Roger Leonar, an air safety investigation member, Mohammad Tafreshi, a Boeing 747 project member, Robert Galiart, a pilot, and Donald Allyn, a Boeing 747 staff member and an INS specialist. The two INS specialist from Litton Systems Co. are Charles Bowman, director of operations, and Richard Perrin, a project engineer.

Paris Report on Debris Found

LD082125 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] It was learned tonight that human remains and the front of the Boeing are said to have been retrieved by an East German cargo ship. The Basque Radio Onda Pesquera has revealed it. This radio station in San Sebastian specializes in contacts between ships. This information was obtained by listening to radio conversations between two oil tankers. If Radio Onda Pesquera is to be believed, the black box of the South Korean plane could be in the part that has been retrieved.

DPA Further Reports on Find

LD090958 Hamburg DPA in German 0856 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid, 9 Sep (DPA) -- According to the Spanish fisheries radio a GDR freighter has recovered human remains and parts of the downed South Korean jumbo. An employee of Radio "Onda Pesquera" confirmed to DPA on the telephone today that the Spanish maritime radio band, which covers the whole world, monitored a radio conversation yesterday between a British ship and a Liberian oil tanker which said that the GDR freighter had reported its find to Soviet ground stations in Vladivostok and had then been ordered to return to this port.

Radio "Onda Pesquera" gave the coordinates of the place where the find was made as 45 degrees 12 minutes longitude north and 140 degrees 35 minutes latitude east. Attempts were made to contact the two ships, but without success.

Red Cross Seeks World Help

SK030031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] The Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) yesterday asked the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for help in finding facts of the missile strike on a Korean Air Lines airliner by Soviet aircraft. Yu Chang-sun, KNRC president, in a cabled appeal to ICRC President Alexander Hay, also sought assistance for the early return to relatives of the remains of the victims and their personal effects if found in the area of the plane crash.

"We deeply regret the fact that such an attack was made upon an unarmed civil passenger airliner which is not only inhuman and wanton but also a grave breach of international law," Yu said in the letter. "Therefore, the KNRC appeals to you and the ICRC from the humanitarian viewpoint to intercede immediately in this incident in order to ascertain the true facts," it said. "Furthermore, the KNRC requests your offices to enable us to obtain any remains or belongings of the victims if they are collected in the area of incident, and also to facilitate earliest possible return thereof to their family members.

PRESS EDITORIALS CONDEMN DOWNING OF AIRLINER

Call for USSR Apology

SK090046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial "Lies, Soviet Style"]

[Text] There is only one truth. And it has been undoubtedly proven that a missile-firing Soviet fighter shot down an unarmed civil airliner which was blinking its navigation lights.

As a result, the Korean Air Lines jet and all 269 people aboard were plunged deep into the icy waters of the north Pacific. What is more, the Soviets continue to bar others from the waters despite our repeated requests to be allowed there to search for the bodies of ill-fated people and the plane.

Eight days have elapsed since the tragic incident and the Soviet Union has only come to remind the world of its callousness and mendacity, shifting the blame to the United States. Moscow, which once seemed somewhat uneasy with preposterous excuses to shun off the surging global accusations, has now become brazen enough to try to justify its murderous act with lies.

We were appalled by the remarks of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the European Security Conference meeting in Madrid Wednesday. He said that since "the plane-trespasser" did not obey the order to proceed to a Soviet airfield and attempted to evade, an air defense interceptor carried out the order of the command post to "stop" the flight. "Such actions are in full conformity with the law on the USSR state border which was published," he said. Gromyko's remarks followed a Soviet Government statement issued the previous day that Russian fighters "stopped" the Korean airliner not knowing it was a civilian aircraft.

This leads one to find anew the despicable mendacity of the Soviets. The Kremlin is callous enough to deny the unmistakable evidence presented by Japan and United States. The tape recording played in the U.N. Security Council revealed that the Soviet pilots who pursued and downed the KAL airliner reported three times that its lights were blinking. What spy plane, as the Soviets allege the downed KAL jet was, would have navigation lights on while intruding into another country's airspace? Moscow insists that the Soviet fighters had tried to communicate with the KAL plane. But no evidence whatsoever has been produced to support the allegation.

In civilized countries, straying off course is not recognized as a capital crime, worth penalty by death, as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick said. At this juncture, we recall what the Soviet delegation said in discussion concerning the 1973 Libyan airliner incident. It called the incident a "criminal act of international terrorism." Using such words as "barbaric" and "criminal," it asserted at that time that the perpetrator should be strongly condemned.

As Amb. Kim Kyong-won, Korean envoy to the United Nations, said, let us hope that Moscow has not forgotten its words. And we cannot help but deplore the brazen absurdity of Moscow as expressed by Gromyko that the KAL incident is being deliberately exploited by certain circles in the United States to exacerbate the international situation.

The words that Moscow has let out on the incident, in our eyes, are tantamount to an insult to the intelligence and conscience of mankind. It is preposterous for the Soviets to think that others also might try to exploit the situation because it is conceivable for the Soviets. There certainly is a limit, the trespassing of which is not allowed in human conscience.

The Soviet implications with regard to their border is that if anyone strays across it, they are ready to shoot him down again. In the words of U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, this illustrates that there is no weight given to human values.

We demand that the Soviets do away with such inhuman conduct and brazen falsehood by honestly admitting their guilt and offering a sincere apology for their crime against humanity.

Greater 'National Power' Needed

SK090011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "KAL Tragedy Aftermath"]

[Text] A large-scale memorial service was solemnly observed for the 269 victims of the Soviet-downed Korean Air Lines plane Wednesday.

Yet, the memorial rites alone cannot console the souls of the innocent victims aboard the unarmed airliner and cannot calm down the worldwide indignation of all peace-loving peoples against the Russian massacre.

It is indeed about time for us to recover from the deep sorrow and outrage to see our minimal demands put on the Soviet Union fulfilled by all means. It behooves us to intensify our diplomatic offensive until the Soviet Union reveals the true facts of its shooting down with missiles, openly apologizes for its savagery, makes due compensation, punishes those responsible for the incident, and guarantees the prevention of a recurrence of such an incident.

It is necessary for us now to be composed so as to think over any lesson we can take from the KAL tragedy. The lesson is vital to prepare ourselves so as to forestall any recurrence of such a tragedy and to cope astutely and wisely with all possibilities of similar incidents in the future.

KAL has reportedly closed its use of the "R20 route" near Soviet airspace for its flights between Seoul and Anchorage. Yet KAL, having a worldwide service network, must be aware that there still exists potential danger because its flights have to take routes adjacent to the airspace of communist states.

Another point to be made is our government's initial timidity in making an official announcement on the fate of the KAL 747B jetliner 15 hours after the actual downing of the ill-fated plane. Of course, we well understand the government's difficult and delicate position which made it describe the incident as a shooting down "by a third country," instead of pinpointing the Soviet Union, in its first statement on the KAL tragedy.

This situation makes us feel with regret our limit as a weak power in obtaining prompt and accurate information covering the airspace over Soviet-held Sakhalin. Conversely, it underlines the need to grow our own capability of gathering sophisticated air information in cooperation with the United States, Japan and other friendly countries. In this regard, efforts must be doubled for collecting and exchanging such vital information.

On the other hand, it is encouraging that more than 79 world countries including even such communist nations as mainland China, Yugoslavia and Romania have rallied to Korea and its allies in denouncing the Russian massacre.

For all that, we have had to face a stark and cruel reality of international politics in the process of seeking punitive actions against the Soviet barbarism. Stark reality tells us that it is hardly possible to see satisfactory fruits for justice and peace-seeking efforts, unless sustained by strong national power.

Accordingly, it is more than natural to stress the crucial need for cultivating our own national power. To strengthen our national power, we in all walks of life ought to do our best in fulfilling our given work and mission, exerting all wisdom and resources to overcome the present ordeal.

YONHAP REPORTS NORTH KOREAN FAKE MONEY SCANDAL

SK090030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Vienna (YONHAP) -- Police have been investigating a fraud in which North Korea deposited \$8,820 in counterfeit bills in a bank here recently.

Sources close to the investigation said the bogus greenbacks deposited in the Vienna Bank June 23 were eighty-seven 100-dollar bills, two \$50s and one 20-dollar note.

They said investigators have found that the counterfeit dollars originated from North Korea's Golden Star Bank in Vienna. The Golden Star Bank made the deposit after receiving the sham greenbacks sent by the Taesong Bank in Pyongyang, these sources said.

They said North Korea established the bank with \$1,800,000 in capital in July 1982 to obtain needed foreign exchange.

Through the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the investigators informed police in foreign countries of the fraud, seeking their cooperation in preventing the circulation of the counterfeit bills, according to the sources.

They said police here also found that the Golden Star Bank failed in an attempt in August 1982 to obtain U.S. treasury bonds through a four-member ring led by a Yugoslav woman known only as Slamenko, 40.

Her ring, according to the sources, replaced an unspecified amount of U.S. treasury bonds in a New York bank with counterfeits in conspiracy with the bank manager.

The Yugoslav woman and her ring members were later arrested, these sources said.

They said Choi Il-chin, then counselor for economic affairs, and Kim Wang-yol, commercial attache at the North Korean mission in Vienna, offered to change U.S. treasury bonds for Austrian schillings, if they were brought to the Golden Star Bank. Choi returned to Pyongyang in October 1982, they added.

These sources recalled that news media in Vienna reported the abortive scheme Oct. 19, 1982.

The sources said North Korea is suspected to have tried to commit the crimes as part of its efforts to obtain the foreign exchange it needs to repay debts to foreign countries.

At the end of last year, North Korea's debts to Western countries, mainland China, the Soviet Union and other nations totaled an estimated \$3.5 billion, according to these sources.

UNEN NOTES ANDROPOV REMARKS ON USSR-PRC TIES

OW060155 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1630 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 5 (MONTSAME) -- The national daily UNEN writes in its international column that, the Mongolian public centres its attention on the concrete and clear assessment of the Soviet-Chinese relations given by General Secretary CPSU CC and the Soviet President Yu. Andropov in his replies to the Soviet PRAVDA paper.

The UNEN points out that, the normalisation of relations between the USSR and China serves the interests not only of these two powers but of the course of strengthening universal peace as well. The organ of the MPRP CC underlines that world public attentively follows China's position in the field of nuclear arms reduction and expects from it definite steps in this direction.

FURTHER GREETINGS MESSAGE TO SRV REPORTED

OW032200 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1605 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 2 (MONTSAME) -- Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, sent a message of greetings to the Vietnamese party and state leaders on the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- the day of proclamation of the republic.

The August Revolution of the 1945 marked a new stage in the centuries-old struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence of their country and opened up bright prospects of building a new socialist society on the Vietnamese soil, says the message.

The Mongolian people sincerely welcome the remarkable achievements by the fraternal Vietnamese people in implementing the tasks set forth by the 5th Congress of the C.P.V. on the building of the material and technical base of socialism.

The peaceloving foreign political activity of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the constructive initiatives advance by the three Indochina countries on ensuring peace and stability in South East Asia and on establishing good-neighbourly relations among the countries of this region on the principles of peaceful coexistence are highly assessed by and enjoy broad support of the world progressives. We are gratified with the further expansion and deepening of relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in accordance with the provisions of the Mongolian-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1979, points out the message of the mongolian leaders.

REPORTAGE ON CEMA WATER COOPERATION MEETINGMeeting Opens

OW040519 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1629 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 2. (MONTSAME) -- The 30th session of the conference of heads of water economies of the CEMA member-countries started in Ulaanbaatar.

It is attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union. [words indistinct] deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mongolia's permanent representative to CEMA M. Peljee said that the conference made a weighty contribution to the realization of the comprehensive programme on further deepening and perfecting the co-operation and development of the socialist economic integration in the sphere of water supply, water protection and raising the efficiency of water management. The participants in the session are discussing the measures on the implementation of relevant CEMA resolutions.

Ragchaa Receives Delegation Heads

OW051327 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1356 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 September (MONTSAME) -- T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received heads of delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Hungary, the GDR, the People's Republic of Cuba, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the CSSR, as well as the SFRY, who are taking part in the regular 30th session of the conference of water conservation bodies of the member-countries of the CEMA.

Conference Ends 4 September

OW060154 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1600 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 5. (MONTSAME) -- From August 31 to September 4 the session of the conference of water economy bodies of the CEMA-member states was held in Ulaanbaatar. Representatives from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Hungary, GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia took part in it. The session outlined measures on implementing the decisions on furthering the cooperation preservation, prevention of the pollution of water basin, using of micro-processing equipment in water economy, branches, introduction of automatic management systems at hydrotechnical and water installations.

The conference adopted the plan on its work for 1984-1985. In these two years a forecast for the development of the CEMA countries' water economies till 2000 is to be completed.

Delegation Leaves for Moscow Meeting

OW051325 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1355 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 September, (MONTSAME) -- A delegation, headed by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and PR permanent representative to the CEMA, today left Ulaanbaatar for Moscow. It will take part in an unscheduled session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

BRIEFS

INCOMING INDIAN AMBASSADOR -- M.L. (Trivedi), ambassador of the Republic of India to the MPR, presented today his credentials to N. Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. [Excerpt] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1820 GMT 12 August 83 OW]

TURKISH ENVOY ARRIVES -- Ulaanbaatar, September 6 (MONTSAME) -- Newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to the MPR Vahit Melih Halefoglu has arrived in Ulaanbaatar. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1604 GMT 6 Sept 83 OW]

'90 ACTS OF BANDITRY' COMMITTED IN LATE AUGUST

BK090657 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] At the end of August, the enemies committed 90 acts of banditry along our western border by sending their men in small groups to conduct reconnaissance, rob the people, and plant mines along the roads in the border area. These acts included six reconnaissance flights conducted by Thailand's L-19 planes over Ampil, Preah Vihear, Malai, Kamrieng, and Ta Sanh, and many cover fires by Thai artillery pieces. Thailand itself also sent all types of boats to conduct reconnaissance and illegally catch fish in our territorial waters. However, with their spirit of vigilance, sense of responsibility, and close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, our border defense forces could timely and duly punish these enemy elements and frustrate their maneuvers and tricks.

During the last week of August we killed 122 bandits, took 13 others prisoner, forced 11 others to surrender, and seized 85 assorted weapons, 68 mines, 12 15-Watt radio transmitters, and a large quantity of materiel.

On 28 August, a unit of our forces, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, surrounded a group of enemy elements crossed over from the other side of the broder into an area north of Choam Khsan. This battle was swift and successful. We killed 71 enemy elements, including a commander, took 2 others prisoner, and seized 53 assorted weapons, 2 15-Watt radio transmitters, a radio set, and a largr quantity of materiel. On the same day, unit "Khar," in close cooperation with a Vietnamese volunteer unit, attacked a group of enemy elements in an area east of Smat Deng, killing 15 enemy elements and seizing 9 weapons.

Simultaneously with these combat activities against the enemy, our people in various localities have made every effort to recall their children, brothers, sisters, and relatives who were misled by the enemy. They have done this in accordance with the revolution's policy of clemency. On 27 August, the people in Memot district urged four misled persons to turn themselves in to the revolution. These misled persons brought four weapons with them.

VODK REPORTS VISIT OF FRG, SPANISH GUESTS

BK070221 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Lothar (Butzkivolger) and Willi (Komatil), representatives of a West German mass organization called Committee for Solidarity with Kampuchea, and Spanish journalist (Nati Ponal Corsavoy) paid a visit to Democratic Kampuchea. Upon their arrival in the zone of our Democratic Kampuchea on 25 August, Lothar (Butzkivolger), Willi (Komatil), and (Nati Ponal Corsavoy) were warmly greeted by the cadres of responsible Democratic Kampuchean ministries.

The friendly German and Spanish guests stayed in Democratic Kampuchea from 25 August to 2 September and met with the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and the cadres and combatants who are waging a resolute struggle against the expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors with a firm spirit of patriotism. The guests also visited hamlets, hospitals, schools, and a military training camp and attended performances of traditional and folk music and dances organized in their honor. Before ending their visit, the guests made the following impressions: Even during such a difficult time of struggle, Democratic Kampuchea is very well organized. As a well-disciplined nation, Kampuchea is certain to triumph over the Vietnamese aggressors. The friendly guests successfully concluded their visit to Democratic Kampuchea and returned home on 2 September.

PASASON COMMENTS ON PRC 'PROPAGANDA EFFORTS'

BK081038 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 8 (KPL) -- PASASON's commentary today points out several self-defeating propaganda efforts by Beijing, saying that if any thing come out of these efforts, they are adverse effects dampening the credibility and prestige of the Chinese ruling circles in Southeast Asia and the world.

Once again it is customary of Beijing that before the convening of the UN General Assembly, a new and more energetic effort to rally international support for the so-called Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, the dead corpse government denied of land and people, has sadly been renewed. And in doing so, they have concocted slanders in the hope to damage and twist the good intention of the three Indochinese countries regarding the settlement of the tension in the region, says the paper.

The paper points out that, by now the world has seen that Beijing has earned itself of the status of professional artist in so far as fabricating story, turning it from black to white.

One point in case is Beijing's claim that the three Indochinese countries are the root cause of disaster in the region...Vietnam will willfully take over Thailand and so on so forth, all of which of course only have been enthusiastically dubbed by the ultra-military factions in the region. For those who could weigh the pros and cons for themselves, including some Thai officials, see that Vietnam is not in the position to do so even if it wants it too, since there is danger in trying to safeguard Vietnam's northern border. And these same officials also correctly see that the present attitude and engagement of Thailand vis-a-vis Kampuchea will only bring trouble into the country. All of these recent reactions, says the paper, serve as significant blow to the face of Beijing.

No matter how hard Beijing squeezes the head nothing goodwill derive as the past has proved and no matter what picture Beijing will present to the world, facts and the truth can never be denied for long at least, concludes the paper PASASON.

AIRLINER'S 'PREMEDITATED SPY MISSION' DISCUSSED

BK090413 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Unattributed feature: "The True Nature of the South Korean Boeing 747 Aircraft Incident"]

[Text] Currently, the White House administration in Washington is vehemently trying to drum up world public opinion to side with its accusation that the Soviet Union is responsible for the loss of life in the downing of a South Korean airliner that violated Soviet airspace after beginning its flight in the United States.

While making an outcry about the incident, Washington has tried to avoid answering such questions as why this aircraft flew some 500 km off its designated international aviation corridor and why the U.S. and Japanese aviation traffic communications control centers did not seek to stop the plane from violating Soviet airspace -- if they claimed to have closely followed the flight of the aircraft -- despite the fact that they knew the aircraft flew in Soviet airspace for a lengthy period of time. Nevertheless, the Reagan administration has repeatedly tried to elude answering these questions.

However, a clear answer must be sought to the question of who sent the aircraft into Soviet airspace to carry out a mission. It is obvious that the South Korean Boeing 747's objective in intruding into Soviet airspace was to carry out a premeditated spy mission.

A French television commentator, speaking on a television program, noted that the Boeing 747 aircraft departed from its normal flight path with the aim of conducting an intelligence mission. The Japanese news agency KYODO said that the South Korean aircraft maintained constant radio contacts with the Japanese aviation control center until the moment it was reported to have disappeared. The news agency went on to say that while the Soviet aircraft had been trying to establish radio contact with the said Boeing 747 plane for over 2 hours, messages from other sources revealed that the plane's communications equipment was still functioning normally.

The Australian newspaper SYDNEY MORNING HERALD noted that on a radar screen the appearance of the said spy plane would resemble that of a U.S. spy plane. Some other Australian newspapers reported that the Boeing 747 plane was controlled and instructed by the CIA. James (Stand), a British expert on Soviet affairs at the London Institute of Economics, said that the South Korean aircraft flew more than 2 hours in Soviet airspace and was followed by Soviet jet fighters all the time. He pointed out that if a Soviet aircraft ever intruded into British, Australian, Canadian, or U.S. airspace by paying no heed to warnings similar to those given by the Soviet fighters, the authorities of those countries would have taken similar necessary measures to deal with it. He noted that any country would resort to certain self-defense measures to deal with the aircraft after it had made warnings against the aircraft's behavior for some time. Nevertheless, in this case, the intruder plane ignored the warnings. He said it was possible that some passengers on the civilian airliner used in this spy mission acted as spy agents and took pictures of certain strategically prohibited important areas of the Soviet Union in that region.

All this clearly shows that various U.S. official services were directly involved in this premeditated provocative act by the plane. If that were not true, why did the U.S. State Department spokesman in Washington try to avoid answering the question of why the U.S. and Japanese aviation control centers did not warn the aircraft that it was violating Soviet airspace and would have to return to its flight path immediately? One has the right to ask on what basis the White House is placing the blame on and slandering the Soviet Union for causing this incident. Is it because President Reagan has now assumed that a violator of the airspace of a sovereign nation can go unpunished if he is caught red-handed? Or is it because he thinks that the entire world has become merely the domain of U.S. interests?

This is not the first time that Soviet airspace in the Far East has been violated. The latest intrusion into Soviet airspace was not coincidental, but a premeditated act aimed at creating a pretext for making slanderous charges against the Soviet Union. The incident occurred at a time when all people throughout the world are paying close attention to solving the nuclear weapons problem for the survival of mankind, and when the Soviet Union has advanced new reasonable proposals to its counterpart at the current talks on strategic arms control in Geneva.

It is obvious that Washington intentionally ignited the incident with a view to drawing increasing world attention away from opposing its adventurous arms race policy. Washington has tried to draw the interest of all peace-loving people away from the reasonable Soviet proposals in the arms reduction negotiations -- such as on the number of medium-range SS-20 missiles in Europe -- before the resumption of a new round of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva this month.

Washington has clamored about humanitarianism and tried to unilaterally take advantage of the incident in which Soviet airspace was violated in order to cover up its maneuvers in sending the U.S. naval forces to coordinate with the Israeli aggressors in committing serious crimes against the Lebanese people, in sending U.S. soldiers to coordinate with remnants to create disturbances in the sovereign state of Nicaragua and to set up a naval blockade and commit military provocations against that country along its coasts, and in giving massive military assistance to the puppet forces in El Salvador to suppress the patriotic people. Washington has intentionally incited many tense incidents, including the latest one, so that it can take such opportunities to stage its worn-out deceitful play in order to draw world attention away from its military maneuvers in several regions throughout the world, its warmongering arms race policy, and its policy of aggression and intimidation so as to maintain its Uncle Sam image.

VONADK: SRV REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO SAVANNAKHET

BK070148 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report from Laos, the warmongering Le Duan bandits recently sent on Route 9 six truckloads of their troops from Vietnam to strengthen their presence in Savannakhet. These fresh Vietnamese soldiers were equipped with gas masks.

According to the report, a portion of these Vietnamese troops was to be sent by the Le Duan gang to operate along the Lao-Thai border while the rest would be dispatched to crack down on Lao nationals fleeing from various localities and taking refuge in the mountainous region of Phou Bia. This Phou Bia mountainous area was the target of repeated bombing and toxic chemical spraying sorties by Vietnamese aircraft, resulting in the massacre of many Lao nationals.

This latest move was the object of close scrutiny throughout the world, particularly in Southeast Asian countries, for it constitutes a threat to the existence of the Lao people as well as to the security of all countries in the region.

TELEPHONE CALLER THREATENS PRESIDENT REAGAN

BK081524 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] According to a report from the Interior Ministry, on 7 September at about 1330 an unidentified person made a telephone call to the press room at the Interior Ministry asking newsmen to report a message from the "New Thai Leftist Front." The man then read the message, saying, "To American friends: Please do not let your President, Ronald Reagan, step into our country. We have already prepared a gift for him and it would be an unforgettable gift." The mystery man also had a message for the Thai people. It says: "As for our brothers and sisters who are Thai, for your own safety please stay away from Reagan's vehicles and those of his entourage."

According to the report, the person who answered the phone call tried to find out where the man called from, but the caller said it was a secret. The journalist asked whether the message had already been passed to the various newspapers, and the man said he contacted the press room at the ministry first because, as he knows, this is a gathering place for all newsmen. He also asked journalists to relay this message to their newspapers.

Commenting on the incident, Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot said on the same day that journalists should not overplay such a hoax. The government has set up a committee to arrange security for the U.S. President and his party who will visit Thailand on 7-8 November, he said.

ASEAN TO ISSUE PRO-CGDK APPEAL AT UN

BK090145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] ASEAN will issue a joint appeal at the upcoming United Nations General Assembly to seek support for the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The sources said that the joint draft, drawn up by Singapore, is also designed to seek an international resolution to the Kampuchean problem and to discredit Vietnamese campaigns to regionalise this issue.

They said the "Joint Appeal for Kampuchean Independence" draft -- which will be enclosed in a letter from ASEAN Standing Committee Chairman Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja -- is being circulated among the ASEAN countries for endorsement.

According to an earlier report, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has distributed a circular to members of the Nonaligned Movement, claiming that attempts are being made by Indochina and ASEAN to solve the Kampuchean problem.

The ASEAN joint appeal states that survival of the Khmer race is the most urgent problem and that the Kampuchean conflict can be settled only through UN resolutions calling for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and self-determination of the Kampuchean people.

While stressing ASEAN flexibility, the joint appeal also blames Hanoi for its intransigence and insincerity in solving the problem.

According to the sources, the appeal also reaffirms Thailand's call for a Vietnamese troop pullback 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border. The sources said that the DK's international credibility has increased since unity has been strengthened among the three coalition partners after reported rifts several months ago. Coalition leaders are also campaigning very hard to muster support for their government with coalition Prime Minister Son Sann lobbying among U.S. congressmen and DK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk scheduled to travel to Belgium in the middle of this month to launch another campaign among the European countries, the sources added.

NO-CONFIDENCE DEBATE SOUGHT ON INTERIOR MINISTER

BK090159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The opposition Chat Thai Party yesterday spearheaded a motion calling for a non-confidence debate against Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot for his alleged failure to administer the country according to government policies. The motion, signed by 76 MP's, including two government MP's, was delivered to House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon who said he would forward the motion to the Government today.

Uthai also said that if the government allows the no-confidence debate to take place, a parliamentary session may be held as early as next week.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon offered no comment for the Chat Thai move apart from saying that he was satisfied with Gen Sitthi's performance. The motion alleged Gen Sitthi for his inability to maintain peace and security for the lives and property of the people, reduce the crime rate, enforce the law and prevent government officials from using their position to abuse the rights of the people.

He has not been able to perform his duty according to the constitution and on several occasions has looked down on MP's who are representatives of the people, the motion claimed.

The motion also accused Gen Sitthi of his irresponsibility in improving the ministry's administration and his alleged failure to follow up work of government agencies under the ministry's jurisdiction. Other areas where the motion finds fault with the minister is his alleged inability to suppress narcotics production, adding that Gen Sitthi had allowed his emotion to dominate his decisions, thus resulting in suffering by the people. After receiving the motion Uthai told reporters that this was a big issue and he would forward the motion to the Government immediately.

Asked if the government would close Parliament before the debate could be held, Uthai said the government could close Parliament any time after the budget is passed. He said however that if the motion was not tabled during this session he felt that other ministers would be unable to work properly if such a matter was not cleared up, adding that it should be gotten over with as soon as possible.

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS WITH LAOS -- Thailand has a trade surplus of 533.7 million baht with Laos in the first 6 months of this year, representing a 57-percent increase over a surplus of 330.3 million baht the same period of 1982. According to the report of the Bank of Thailand, Thai exports to Laos during January to June 1983 totaled 546.2 million baht and imports amounted to only 12.5 million baht, a drop of 26.5 percent. Most of the exports were consumer and capital goods. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 5 Sep 83 BK]

CHIANG RAI DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT -- Chiang Rai -- The Third Army Region yesterday gave a formerly communist-infested area in Thoeng District here to provincial authorities for a development programme. A total of 35 villages are in the area known as the Ngao-Ngao Basin, which straddles the Pha Mon and Yao hills and runs from Chiang Khong to Thoeng District here. The area was once under the influence of communist insurgents but the Third Army Region began to drive them out in 1980, and constructed a 98-km road into the remote parts. [Excerpt] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Sep 83 p 3 BK]

NHAN DAN REBUTES U.S. CLAIMS OF MIAS STILL HELD

OW090739 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 9 -- The Reagan administration's claim that Vietnam is still keeping a number of American servicemen missing in action is merely aimed at defaming and isolating Vietnam, notes NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

With this oft-repeated slander the Reagan administration is adding insult to injury to those pushed to an unlamented death by successive U.S. presidents, the paper says. It notes that now and then the Reagan administration tried to raise delusory hopes among families of 1,800 American servicemen reported missing in Vietnam. "So doing, it has taken advantage of the American people's sentiments for shameless political purposes," the paper says.

It recalls: "The United States launched a brutal war of aggression against Vietnam, using more than ten million tonnes of bombs and shells, leaving behind long-term consequences. Now, it is whipping up a slander campaign against Vietnam aimed at shirking its responsibility for its great moral and material debts before history, world public opinion and the American and Vietnamese peoples." NHAN DAN points out: "In this anti-Vietnam campaign, Washington's psychological war machine is geared to Radio Beijing. Their claim, however, cannot hold water. Vietnam's just cause is always radiating. History is an unbiased arbiter. The U.S. Administration will sooner or later have to pay for their piling crimes in the Vietnam war."

METEOROLOGY, HYDROLOGY PACT SIGNED WITH PRK

OW082140 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 8 -- An agreement on meteorological and hydrological cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea for 1984-1985 was signed here last Sunday. Signatories were Tran Van An, director of the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology of Vietnam, and Mahly, Kampuchean vice-minister of agriculture and head of a visiting Kampuchean meteorological and hydrological delegation.

The Kampuchean guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and called at some meteorological and hydrological facilities in Vietnam. They left today ending a ten-day visit.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

OW081925 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 8 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, today sent their warm greetings to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the 35th national day of the D.P.R.K.

The message says: "Over the past 35 years, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you, the heroic Korean people have recorded brilliant successes in building and defending their socialist homeland. With their spirit of self-support and self-reliance, and industrious and creative labour, the Korean people have converted Korea from a poor and backward country into a socialist country with a developing independent economy, powerful national defence, and a diversified national culture. The living standard of the Korean people has been constantly improved, and the international prestige and position of the D.P.R.K. have been unceasingly raised.

"The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at these achievements of the fraternal Korean people and sincerely wish them new and greater successes in implementing the second seven-year plan and the promising objectives worked out by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The people, the Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, now as before, fully support the struggle of the Korean people for a peaceful and independent reunification of their country, and firmly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop immediately all acts of aggression and provocation against the D.P.R.K., withdraw all their troops and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons from South Korea. The reunification of Korea must be solved by the Korean people themselves without any outside intervention.

"The Vietnamese people are always grateful to the party, the government and people of the D.P.R.K. for their fine sentiments and valuable support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and to their socialist construction. The Vietnamese people highly treasure their solidarity and friendship with the Korean people and will do all they can to consolidate and develop this solidarity and friendship on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of the two peoples and of the revolutionary cause of the world people."

On this occasion, Premier Pham Van Dong has sent his greetings to his Korean counterpart Yi Chong-ok, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach conveyed his greetings to Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Tam, the Vietnam-D.P.R.K. Friendship Association sent a message of greetings to the D.P.R.K.-Vietnam Friendship Society.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW080753 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8 -- "The foundation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea 35 years ago was a glorious historic event ushering in a new era, that of independence, freedom and socialism in Korea," says NHAN DAN in an editorial today marking the DPRK's 35th national day (September 9).

"Over the past 35 years," the paper says "the heroic Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, have recorded great achievements in socialist construction and national defence. With the revolutionary spirit of self-support and self-reliance, and industrious and creative labour, they have turned Korea from a poor and backward country into a socialist country with a developing independent economy, powerful national defence, and a diversified national culture. Their living conditions have been constantly improved."

"The working class and entire people of the DPRK are striving to implement the resolutions of the Sixth KWP Congress aimed at overfulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84), taking the country rapidly along the path of socialism."

NHAN DAN says: "Over the past more than 30 years, the DPRK people have persisted in their struggle for national reunification. The United States was compelled to end its war of aggression and sign an armistice. However, the Korean people's most cherished desire for peace and national reunification has not yet been achieved. The country remains divided. U.S. forces are illegally occupying South Korea while the dictatorial regime, rigged up and backed by U.S. imperialism, is making repeated provocations against the DPRK people's peaceful labour.

The Seoul administration has conducted joint large-scale military exercises with the United States, deliberately straining the situation in the region. U.S. imperialism is increasing its aid and sending modern weapons, including neutron weapons, to the South Korean puppet army, plotting to perpetuate its occupation of South Korea, and setting up the North-East Asian military alliance."

"The multi-faceted collusion between the United States, Japan and South Korea with the connivance of the reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership is the main obstacle to the Korean people's struggle for peace and national reunification, a threat to peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole," NHAN DAN stresses.

The paper goes on: "The Vietnamese people rejoice at the fine achievements of the Korean people. Unswervingly, we have always fully supported the Korean people's just struggle for peace and national reunification. We firmly demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw immediately all their troops and weapons from South Korea and cease at once all their acts of intervention and provocation against the DPRK. We fully support the DPRK's judicious proposals aimed at achieving an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland without any outside interference."

NHAN DAN says: "Always grateful to the KWP, and the government and people of the DPRK for their fine sentiments and valuable support to Vietnam's revolutionary cause in the past, the Vietnamese people will do all they can to consolidate and promote the solidarity and friendship between the two fraternal peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interests of the two peoples, of the revolutionary cause and peace in Asia and elsewhere in the world."

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS 7 SEPTEMBER

OW082041 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 8 -- Australian Ambassador John Philip McCarthy left here Wednesday at the end of his term of office in Vietnam.

FINNISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW082042 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 8 -- The new Finnish ambassador to Vietnam, Esko Antero Lipponen, presented his credentials to Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Council of State, today. Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with him.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES HOANG ANH TUAN

OW080737 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8 -- Stefan Olszowski, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party and foreign minister of Poland, received Vietnamese Deputy-Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan in Warsaw Monday. They informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on matters concerning the current world-wide struggle for peace and disarmament. The two sides noted with satisfaction that the friendship and cooperation of mutual benefit between Vietnam and Poland had been well developed.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW082119 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 8 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent a message of greetings to their Bulgarian counterparts on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The message, jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was addressed to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of the P.R.B.

The message says: "Over the past 39 years, under the leadership of the glorious Bulgarian Communist Party, closely uniting and cooperating in all fields with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, bringing into full play their tradition of staunch revolutionary struggle and their spirit of creative labour, the Bulgarian people have recorded great achievements in their socialist construction.

"With these achievements, and its principled peaceful foreign policy, the P.R.B. today is a steady part of the socialist community, and has made important contributions to the consolidation of peace in the Balkans and Europe, as well as to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"The Vietnamese people are proud of and rejoice at the growth of the P.R.B. and wish the fraternal Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, further achievements in the building of a developed socialist society in their beautiful homeland.

"We are glad," the message continues, "that the relations between our two parties, states and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and consistent with the Vietnam-Bulgarian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in Hanoi in 1979, have been steadily consolidated and developed."

The message conveys heartfelt thanks from the party, government and people of Vietnam to the Bulgarian party, government and people for their valuable support and assistance to Vietnam's revolutionary struggle in the past and to its national construction and defence at present. It expresses the wish that the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples will last forever. The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-Bulgarian Friendship Association have also sent a joint message of greetings to the Bulgarian-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES

Hungarian Greetings

BK081206 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party (MSZMP); Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers have sent a greetings message to Vietnamese leaders on the occasion of the SRV national day.

The message says: On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the SRV national day -- the independence day of the Vietnamese people -- on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on behalf of all Hungarian workers, we convey to you and through you, to the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the best wishes.

The Hungarian communists and people highly admire the Vietnamese people, who, under the CPV leadership, have scored many achievements in their struggle for national independence and defense, in their socialist transformation and socioeconomic tasks. We sincerely wish you comrades great success in fulfilling the targets set forth by the Fifth CPV Congress. We highly value and support the consistent foreign policy of the SRV which is aimed at consolidating peace and security in the Southeast Asian region. We believe that the traditional fraternal friendship and the comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples will be firmly developed on the basis of the principles of internationalism and Marxism-Leninism for the common cause of the peoples of our two countries and socialism.

On the occasion of your national day, we wish you and the fraternal Vietnamese people new achievements in socialist construction and in the common cause for international peace and social progress.

Messages From CSSR, Mongolia

OW082153 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Sept. 8 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders have received messages of greetings from their Mongolian and Czechoslovak counterparts on the 38th national day of Vietnam.

The message from Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia; and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says: "The political and diplomatic activities of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the sake of peace, and the constructive initiatives of the three Indochinese countries aimed at ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and establishing good-neighbourliness among countries in the region on the basis of peaceful co-existence are being highly valued and widely supported by progressive public opinion all over the world.

"We sincerely wish the fraternal Vietnamese people still greater successes in carrying out the tasks of building socialism and maintaining peace and security in Asia and throughout the world."

The message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, says: "The initiatives and proposals of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries held in February this year have been fully supported by the Czechoslovak people and world progressive opinion as an important contribution to peace and stability in Asia and the world. We note with joy that the friendship and the effective all-round cooperation between the two fraternal parties, countries and peoples of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam are developing successfully.

"We are firmly convinced that these relations, consistent with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam signed in 1980, will be further consolidated in the interests of the common objectives of our two socialist states and of our two peoples.

To Huu Address, Part I

BK071010 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Sep 83

["First part" of address by To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 1 September Hanoi meeting marking the 38th anniversary of the August revolution and national day -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, Esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State;

Esteemed Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades and dignitaries of the diplomatic corps and international guests; comrades and friends:

Today, we enthusiastically commemorate the 38th anniversary of 2 September 1945, the birthday of the new Vietnam, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the glorious historic day which opened the new era of independence, freedom, and socialism and the most vigorous and heroic stage of development of our fatherland in its 4,000 years of national building and defense.

This year, we celebrate the national day amid a nationwide seething revolutionary spirit and with many new achievements and new changes. The most outstanding accomplishment has been that, following a good 10th-month harvest in 1982, this year, despite a prolonged cold spell and serious drought, we have reaped a highly successful 5th-month spring rice crop, achieving the highest grain output ever. For the first time, we have been able to meet, through our own means, the entire country's basic demand for food without having to import any.

Over the past 3 years, grain production has continuously increased at an annual rate of more than 10 percent. This is a notable achievement. It is very encouraging that, from the north to the south, hundreds of cooperatives and dozens of districts in all areas have achieved high rice outputs of from 8 to 10 metric tons per hectare per year. Many cooperatives have attained 15 metric tons per hectare and some have even exceeded 20 metric tons per hectare. The objective of achieving the output of 8-10 metric tons of paddy per hectare in the districts is truly becoming a broad mass movement. It is heartening that the central coastal and Central Highlands provinces, which have suffered a shortage of food for a long time, now are able not only to meet their own needs, but also to contribute part of their grain to the center.

This success is of very deep significance. First, it is a vivid manifestation of the sense of collective mastery and the industrious and creative labor of the peasantry, especially the collectivized peasants. It is the result of the great assistance of the working class and the coordination of numerous sectors such as water conservancy, electricity, chemicals, material supplies, engineering, and so forth. It is a brilliant achievement of scientific research and widespread application of scientific and technical advances and the hybridization of high-yield rice strains. It also bears proof to the great effect of the new economic policies of the party Central Committee and the government, especially the policy of product contracts with laborers in agriculture.

However, we must continue to struggle actively on the food front, paying greater attention to developing the cultivation of subsidiary food crops, which are being neglected in many localities. The production of industrial crops in the first 8 months of this year has increased by 10 percent over the same period last year. In all parts of the country, large-scale cultivation has begun with industrial crops of high value such as ground nuts, soybean, sugarcane, tobacco, jute, coconut, cashew, castor oil trees, tea, coffee, rubber, cinnamon, lacquer, and so forth.

Cattle raising, especially cattle for beef, has noticeably increased. Pig and poultry raising has continued to develop in the family sector but has not been satisfactory in the state-run and collective establishments.

Initial positive changes have taken place in the forestry sector, which has grown by 35 percent over the same period last year. The policy of handing over land and forests to cooperatives and peasants has helped strongly promote the movements for afforestation and forest preservation, for covering wasteland and barren hills with trees, and for applying the formula of combining agriculture with forestry in the midlands, the mountain regions, and the coastal areas.

In a number of provinces, a new form of production organization has been created, linking the delta districts and villages with the mountain regions to simultaneously develop the forest economy and create sources of raw materials for developing small industry and handicrafts. However, forest preservation has been unsatisfactory; the burning and destruction of forests and forest fires continue to be serious in some places.

The fishery sector, continuing the growth of previous years, has increased production by 23.6 percent in the first 8 months of this year. The freshwater aquatic products sector has undergone changes for the better. The shrimp farming movement has begun to develop on a large scale in many coastal provinces.

Alongside agriculture, industry has continued to develop satisfactorily. The gross output value in the first 8 months of this year went up by 8.2 percent over the same period last year. The production quotas of nearly all sectors and localities have increased. Worthy of note is the fact that production in the state-run sector has recently increased at a higher rate than before.

Despite a serious drought which has gravely affected the major hydroelectric power plants, electricity output has been firmly maintained. Aside from major projects, medium- and small-scale hydroelectric power installations are being built in many places with labor and capital invested by the localities concerned and some assistance from the central level. The electricity sector has concentrated its efforts on supporting agriculture to help ensure grain production, overcome natural calamities, and obtain highly successful crops. However, industrial production has suffered a serious power shortage, the management of electric power plants has not yet been strictly administered, and the state of arbitrary power distribution and use has not been promptly overcome.

The coal sector has made numerous efforts to exploit and develop new mines. However, it is facing many difficulties regarding equipment, supplies, transportation, and daily life, which should be resolved in good time. At the same time, it must vigorously improve managerial work to quickly increase coal output for the national economy. The engineering industry has turned out new products in the production of spare parts and medium- and small-size machines in support of agricultural production and various industrial sectors. However, it has not yet been able to meet the very great demands of various sectors and localities.

Cement production has undergone new development. The Bim Son cement plant, built with Soviet assistance, has begun production. In the first 8 months of this year, cement production has increased by 35 percent over the same period last year. As for chemicals, substantial progress has been made regarding production organization and raw materials supply in the production of phosphate fertilizer and insecticides. The geological sector has scored numerous new achievements in prospecting for and exploiting some vital minerals, thereby contributing to resolving the problem of raw materials for a number of important industrial sectors. Consumer goods production has, generally speaking, increased. Various sectors and localities are undergoing an important reorientation in exploiting domestic sources of raw materials and local potentials and in effecting economic integration to promote production.

The textile sector has increased its output by 10.3 percent over the same period last year. This year, with the completion of a number of new plants, the capacity for yarn production has satisfactorily increased and the textile sector may be able to overcome an important part of the imbalance in production. With the Bai Bang papermill beginning production and the building of many small-scale papermills in various localities, progress has been made in paper production. Regrettably, because of the still poor organization of supply and raw materials procurement, the new production capabilities have not yet been satisfactorily exploited.

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Sugar production has increased well. Excluding manually processed sugar, the sugar produced by large factories has increased by 17 percent over last year. With large factories under construction and the processing equipment of medium and small sizes in various localities, sugar production volume will increase quickly in the coming years. Cigarette output has increased by 20 percent over last year.

Large factories are demanding concentrated sources of raw material supply so that their equipment can be fully utilized and the quality of their products can be enhanced. To sum up, industrial production -- heavy, light and artisan industry -- has improved.

At a time when there still are many difficulties in raw and other materials and energy, the achievements we have scored are of great significance. The greatest problem now lies in failure to fully use the capacity of factories. We should promptly reorganize production and seek by all means to overcome difficulties in energy, raw materials and spare parts so as to fully use the production capacity of industrial installations and develop handicrafts and artisan industry.

Another urgent problem is that we should promptly overcome the declining quality of some industrial products including certain export items.

As for transportation and communications, some definite initial changes have taken place, especially in rail and waterway transportation. These changes have reduced difficulties in circulation, promoted production and favorably influenced the people's livelihood. Compared to the same period last year, the volume of transported cargo has increased by 22.4 percent in tonnage and 25.7 percent in ton/kilometer. The loading and unloading capacities at various ports, especially at the Haiphong port, continue to improve satisfactorily.

Considerable progress has been made in capital construction in both quantity and quality. The capital available for construction and assembly has been used in a more centralized and harmonious manner at key projects. Thanks to this, the tempo of construction has been ensured at such key projects as the Pha Lai thermal powerplant, the Hoa Binh and Tri An hydroelectric powerplants, the Thang Long bridge, the Vung Tau oil and gas joint venture, the Bim Son, Hoang Thach and Ha Tien cement plants, the Lam Thao phosphate factory, the Song Cong diesel motor factory, the Pha Rung shipyard, the Hanoi, Vinh, Hue and Nha Trang spinning mills, the Lam Son and La Nga sugar mills, the Bai Bang and Tan Mai paper mills, and Dau Tieng and Nam Thach Han irrigation projects.

This year, more than 40 major and medium-sized building projects for industry, agriculture, communications and transport, and social and cultural use are expected to be commissioned, adding an important production capacity.

In all localities, through implementing the guideline of state-people cooperation, the movement to build public welfare utilities such as schools, hospitals, roads and bridges and culverts has become increasingly active.

The export-import task has constantly developed for years now. It is becoming one of the main economic duties of various localities and sectors which creates conditions for localities and sectors to actively balance part of their needs for raw and other materials, and helps partly overcome the habit of relying on the central government.

Sectors and localities are planning to vigorously develop the production of some industrial plants and maritime products of high value to get more principal items of export. At present, it is urgently required that we enhance the quality of export products, economize on domestic consumption to increase high value exports.

We should promptly revamp organizations and perfect the management mechanism to ensure the state's centralized and unified management while providing adequate incentives for localities and production sectors and installations. At the same time, measures should be taken to manage imports strictly and resolutely check the smuggling of foreign goods especially luxury items.

A number of changes have taken place in the field of distribution and circulation. A major achievement has been the fact that the best results ever have been obtained in the control of agricultural products, especially grain. The grain procurement plan may be overfulfilled. The state has also done better in the collection and purchase of other agricultural products. Progress has been made in the delivery of products by state enterprises. Many kinds of goods have been managed more satisfactorily. However, the state of products being arbitrarily kept by producers for their own consumption has persisted in a number of places, especially in many local trade, industrial, and handicraft establishments. Since there have not yet been sufficient goods funds [quy x hangf hoas] for exchange with industrial crop areas, we have still faced difficulties in the control of goods.

The market and price have remained the hottest questions. The socialist trade network has continued to be broadened, but its business is still weak, accounting only for about 50 percent of the wholesale trade and 45 percent of the retail trade. Recently, progress has been made in market management in two major cities -- Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City -- and a number of other localities. However, the free market is still too large and prices still fluctuate violently, causing considerable difficulty in the people's daily life.

Financial and monetary management has begun to change for the better. The implementation of the agricultural, industrial, and trade taxes regulations has yielded positive results. Progress has been made in budget and cash management. The problem of budget and cash overspending is being effectively overcome. Financial and monetary stabilization, however, remains a major question, needing stricter management measures. We should continue to carry out more satisfactorily the collection of taxes, especially industrial and trade taxes. We should reorganize financial management, ensure increased receipts for the state budget, and strictly manage cash. Developing our recent good experience in grain collection and purchase, we should limit to the minimum the use of cash to purchase agricultural products. We should widely apply the form of two-way contracts between the state and peasants.

The socialist transformation of private industry and trade, small industry, handicrafts, and petty traders, which was relaxed for a long time recently, has now made progress. The readjustment of land distribution in Nam Bo is undergoing new changes and becoming increasingly broadened. The socialist production relations are being increasingly consolidated and improved nationwide.

Concerning culture and social welfare, the past academic year was the first of the education reform, and initial fine results have been obtained. Personnel training has undergone a new orientation. Attention has been paid to enrolling young people to meet the demands for economic and cultural development in the localities.

Cultural and artistic activities have continued to develop satisfactorily. Many new talents have emerged from the mass movements, and many new cultural projects have been built in various localities.

The public health service has made great efforts to prevent epidemics promptly, combine traditional medicine with modern medicine, and exploit domestic sources of pharmaceutical products.

In the field of culture and social welfare, next to these new results there still are many problems which must be resolved more satisfactorily.

We should improve the quality of general education and personnel training and continue to enhance the people's cultural life, especially in the basic units. We should pay greater attention to the sanitation and disease prevention movement and improve the quality of medical treatment and service to patients.

Even though the enemy has sought every means possible to sabotage our country, national defense and security have been constantly maintained. Developing their patriotic tradition, our youths in all parts of the country have enthusiastically fulfilled their compulsory military service duty. Our combatants are vigilant day and night, firmly defending our country's frontiers. They have dealt appropriate counterblows at the enemy's acts of aggression and sabotage. Our people are very proud of an confident in the heroic armed forces which are enduring untold hardship in firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, and courageously and heroically fighting and making sacrifices in order to fulfill their international obligations to fraternal Kampuchean and Lao peoples.

In sum, our people's cause of national construction and defense during the past year has taken a new, very inspiring step forward, and our achievements have been bigger and more comprehensive and steady with each passing year. Thanks to this, we have step by step overcome difficulties and continued our advance. Our achievements are all the more important when viewed against the great difficulties we have faced. We take pride in the great efforts of tens of millions of workers, who are now masters of the collectives, and of peasants, intellectuals, and even patriotic overseas Vietnamese of both sexes.

The achievements scored prove the correctness of the party's lines and the government's policies implemented over the past few years. Obviously, our new economic policies have had a good effect on agriculture, fishery, forestry, industry, export, and the scientific and technological sector. They have gradually harmonized the interests of the state, the collectives, and workers. We have made progress in renovating our economic management system, gradually done away with the subsidization-based administrative management system and bureaucratic centralism, and shaped a new management method of simultaneously ensuring the central echelons' centralized and unified leadership and developing the creativity and dynamism of all sectors, localities, and production establishments.

Facts prove that any sectors, localities, and production establishments which have scored great achievements and made quick progress have been thoroughly imbued with the party and state's lines and policies, have creatively applied them to their own specific conditions, have truly developed the workers' spirit of collective mastery, and have carried out the three revolutions simultaneously, practically, and realistically. We must always bear in mind that our present achievements have also resulted from the very great assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and that of friendly countries, of progressive people in the world, and of international organizations.

To Huu Address, Part II

BK081418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Sep 83

["Continuation" of address by To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 1 September Hanoi meeting marking the 38th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades and friends; to further accelerate socioeconomic development in order to bring about highly significant and radical changes, stabilize the people's living conditions, gradually build the material and technical bases of socialism, and consolidate the national defense and security forces, we should gain an even better understanding of the party's and state's basic line and policies.

Concentrate Efforts on Vigorously Developing Agriculture, Considering It the Foremost Front; Gradually Advance Agriculture to Large-Scale Socialist Production; Actively Promote Production of Consumer Goods and Continue Building a Number of Important Branches of Heavy Industry; and Closely Combine Agriculture With Consumer Goods Industry and Heavy Industry in a Rational Economic Structure

We must really develop the working people's right to collective mastery; simultaneously carry out the three revolutions; mobilize all capabilities in the forms of materials, labor, land, capital, supplies, and equipment; and satisfactorily coordinate the activities of all economic, technical, cultural, and social sectors of the center, the localities, and the basic units to develop agriculture more comprehensively, more vigorously, and more steadily in the coming years.

We must strive to steadily resolve the grain problem to ensure the people's livelihood and the state's grain reserves.

The achievements in grain production over the past years have clearly shown that there still are considerable potentials for carrying out intensive cultivation, increasing the number of crops per year, and expanding the cultivated area of both rice and subsidiary food crops in all parts of the country. We should quickly overcome the decreases in the production of subsidiary food crops, adopt adequate policies to encourage their cultivation, and rationally organize their processing.

Along with vigorously expanding the cultivation of various kinds of vegetables and fruit trees, we should make every effort to grow more industrial crops, paying special attention to short-term crops such as groundnuts, soybean, sugarcane, tobacco, castor oil trees, jute, reed, mulberry, and cotton and long-term as well as special plants such as rubber, coffee, tea, coconut, cashew, palm tree, cinnamon, anise, and so forth.

We should actively promote livestock raising in all the three sectors -- state, collective, and family -- and raise livestock and poultry breeding to the status of a main production sector in all areas.

We should expand fishery, quickly increase the catch of sea fish, and attach special importance to the raising of aquatic products, especially the breeding of shrimp in salty, brackish, and fresh water areas.

We must have high resolve and formulate effective plans to develop forestry, combine agriculture with forestry, quickly cover the remaining 10 million hectares of waste land and barren hills with trees, widely implement the policy of turning over land and forests to basic units, and strongly encourage afforestation and forest preservation in the mountain regions, the midlands, and the coastal areas.

Along with developing agriculture, we must make every effort to promote agricultural, forestry, and marine products processing industries, the consumer goods industry, and a number of important branches of heavy industry to meet the needs of agricultural production and the demand for consumer and export products.

It is wrong not to regard agriculture as the foremost front, but it is also wrong to neglect socialist industrialization, the central task for the entire period of transition. We must devise plans to satisfactorily combine industry with agriculture into a rational industrial-agricultural economic structure from the beginning and from the basic units up.

A current important problem is to satisfactorily achieve the close association of agriculture with the processing industry to closely combine various links in the production process -- from raw materials to finished products -- in associated enterprises and united enterprises.

Concrete plans should be adopted to quickly increase consumer goods production and utmost importance should be attached to exploiting domestic sources of raw materials. This is the basic guideline for our efforts to develop light industry. We should pay attention to reorganizing production and increasing investments in depth to make the fullest use of the capacity of existing equipment.

We must seek all means to increase the output of coal because it is the food of industry. We must ensure coal supply for various economic sectors, especially the electric power industry, and vigorously develop the electricity sector to really enable electricity production to move one step ahead of other sectors. We should devise plans to make use of all the capacity of the existing electric power plants and ensure conditions for maintaining construction schedules in the current building of various major power plants such as the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, the Hao Binh and Tri An hydroelectric power plants, and so forth. Importance should be attached to developing hydroelectric plants, particularly medium- and small-scale plants in those localities where conditions permit and especially in the mountain areas.

We should bring into play the existing capabilities of the engineering industry and develop additional necessary installations to meet the demands for repair services and to manufacture spare parts and medium- and small-size equipment, thereby contributing to gradually industrializing agriculture, forestry, fishery, communications-transportation, small industry, and handicrafts.

We should organize the close association of large-scale modern engineering enterprises with small-scale installations and with small industry and handicraft enterprises in each sector and each area to gradually enhance general technical capabilities and increase economic efficiency.

We should actively build the electronics industry to meet the demands of industrial production and life. We should promote the chemicals industry, paying special attention to the production of fertilizers, insecticides, and a number of basic chemicals. We should concentrate our resources on building the oil and natural gas industrial complex, gradually develop the metallurgical sector, and actively make preparations for the building of large-scale installations in subsequent years. We should expand the construction and construction materials production industries; satisfactorily develop the production capabilities of the existing large cement factories; and expand the production of construction materials such as bricks, tiles, lime, stones, and so forth, in various localities, especially in the south and the mountain areas.

We should develop communications and transportation, attaching special importance to waterborne transportation and transportation by rudimentary and semimechanized means combined with mechanized means. We should make every effort to selectively restore old or build new railway and highway systems; dredge water channels and harbors; and gradually expand civil aviation. We should pay attention to consolidating and developing the communications and posts and telegraph sectors.

We should attach utmost importance to and further promote the socialist transformation in agriculture and industry. At present, the struggle between the two roads -- socialist and capitalist -- is proceeding very fiercely. It has become even more complex because it is closely linked in many respects with the struggle between us and the enemy.

In the coming days, we must strive to basically achieve by 1985 the socialist transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo. We must completely abolish bourgeois trade, actively transform petty traders, and gradually transform private industry, small industry, and handicrafts by means of appropriate forms to ensure the development of the working people's right to collective mastery, ceaselessly develop production, and satisfactorily support the people's life.

We should consolidate and perfect socialist production relations nationwide, paying particular attention to strengthening the role of the state economic sector in the national economy. Socialist transformation does not only mean that old production relations must be abolished; it also and chiefly means that new production relations must be developed, the working people's collective mastery really built, and new productive forces created to bring into play the superiority of socialism.

For this reason, the transformation of old production relations must be closely linked with the reorganization of production and the building and unceasing improvement of management and distribution systems. The transformation of production relations must be carried out simultaneously with the scientific and technological revolution as well as the ideological and cultural revolution. The measure of the quality of socialist transformation must be superiority in productivity and quality and, generally speaking, in socioeconomic efficiency.

Strive To Step Up Exports and Imports, and Expand Economic Relations With Foreign Countries

This is a great strategic task aimed at promoting production under current conditions as well as socialist industrialization. Every sector and every locality must formulate its own export and import plans. The most basic orientation is to work out an appropriate plan of investment for developing agricultural and industrial production in order to turn out key products of high value. It is necessary to motivate all establishments to produce goods for export, encourage the entire people to practice thrift in consumption, and reserve high value goods for export. Incentive policies must be adopted to further promote export and import while the management over export and import must be tightened. It is necessary to effect a division of labor and responsibilities in management between the central government and localities so as to improve business results and overcome negative phenomena that disrupt the market, prices, and the monetary system.

Resolute efforts must be made to establish a new socialist order in the field of distribution and circulation. The most important and urgent task at present is that on the basis of developing production, we must firmly place goods and money under state control so that distribution and circulation can be effectively carried out according to plan. Economic, administrative, and educational measures must be enforced simultaneously in order to control all products of the state-run production sector and the absolute majority of marketable goods of the collective and private sectors, and to advance toward ensuring unified state control over grain, other goods essential to the people's life, and goods of high value destined for export.

By applying all appropriate forms and effective measures, we must further tighten financial and monetary management; satisfactorily collect industrial, trade, and agricultural taxes; promote the policy of thrift; and further step up the movement to deposit savings. We must rapidly expand the socialist trade system -- both the state-run trade network and the marketing cooperatives -- in both urban and rural areas, and increase the number of its organs, enterprises, and units so as to make socialist trade capable of controlling not only all wholesale transactions but also a very substantial part of retail trade. Only by doing so will we be able to control the market and the distribution and circulation of goods.

It is necessary to closely control prices and continue efforts to stabilize prices. We must resolutely combat the tendency of doing business according to the market mechanism. First of all, it is necessary to stabilize prices on the organized market, closely and continually control the free market, and resolutely curb speculative and smuggling practices. Intensive study efforts must be made to improve prices and wages.

On the basis of controlling production and distribution, we must rapidly stabilize the people's life, first of all the life of cadres, workers, and members of the armed forces. The basic orientation for stabilizing the people's life consists first of all of ensuring their actual income and stabilizing the distribution of essential commodities.

Distribution and circulation is a front where the enemy is trying by every means to carry out sabotage activities. Therefore, we must remain extremely vigilant in order to promptly smash all of its maneuvers. It is necessary to harmoniously combine the activities of all echelons and sectors, first of all the economic, administrative, and education sectors, and all mass organizations in each area and basic unit, especially in the big cities.

Strengthen Cultural and Social Activities

Along with developing the economy, we must simultaneously develop education, culture and arts, the public health service, sports and physical education. The foremost demand is the building of the new socialist man. President Ho once said: To build socialism, first of all there must be a socialist man.

Recently, because of laxity in political and ideological work, there have been many problems worthy of concern in the cultural and social fields. We must ceaselessly nurture and develop the tradition of patriotism and love for socialism, the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the sense of collective mastery, the spirit of self-reliance and creative labor, the sense of organization and discipline, and the level of culture and science and technology, thereby enabling socialist thoughts to assume the dominant role in social life.

We should continue to carry out educational reform, improve the overall quality of education, and enhance revolutionary ethics. We should inculcate in the younger generation a sense of readily serving the cause of socialist construction and national defense, fearing no difficulty and hardship, and zealously taking the lead in various activities in life. We must build a new socialist lifestyle for the people of all strata, especially for youths and teenagers in labor, official duties, daily life, and social relations.

We should develop the philosophy of life of one for all and all for one. We should struggle to do away with all negative and backward lifestyles and the influences of the remnants of reactionary and decadent culture. We should encourage all talents, all creative activities, and the new, and build a fine cultural life. We should oppose deviant, unhealthy, or conservative and sluggish tendencies in scientific and technical research and in the creative and performing activities of literature and arts.

Further Strengthen National Defense and Security

Despite their failures, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces have not given up their scheme to annex Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries to pave the way for their expansion into Southeast Asia. We must see clearly that the Chinese authorities' strategy and policy toward our country have not changed a bit, but instead have become more and more hostile, and they are more and more committed to destroying our people's revolutionary cause.

We must, therefore, constantly uphold vigilance, resolutely defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, firmly protect political security, maintain public order, and wipe out all reactionaries, spies, hoodlums, and hooligans. We must ceaselessly strengthen the all-people national defense system, improve the quality and combat readiness of the People's Armed Forces, and at the same time, closely combine economy with national defense in all fields of activity and all areas.

To Huu Address, Part III

BK090417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Sep 83

["Continuation" of address by To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 1 September Hanoi meeting marking 38th anniversary of August Revolution and National Day -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: To advance economic and cultural development more vigorously and steadily, we must first of all satisfactorily delineate and zone off economic areas and distribute production forces and, on this basis, reorganize the social labor forces. Our arable land and manpower now possess the greatest capability for economic development. Plans must be formulated steadily and intensively to develop these capabilities -- 25 million laborers and 25 million hectares of agricultural and forested land -- at any cost because this is the number-one economic strategy in the current stage.

It is necessary to redistribute labor forces under numerous forms in each establishment and locality and among various regions throughout the country. With the spirit of mutual assistance, all establishments, districts, and localities in densely populated areas must help those hilly and mountainous regions with insufficient labor forces set up new production establishments. Meanwhile, special attention must be paid to the settlement of nomads in the mountainous region.

To carry out this major task, in addition to the investment of the state, we must implement and further improve various economic incentive policies while carrying out education and launching a seething movement among the masses to build new economic zones and new countryside in order to make the country prosperous.

Quickly Reorganize Production

On the basis of formulating plans for the development of various economic sectors and regions, we must rationally reorganize production. We must, first of all, reorganize production among various industrial and construction sectors aimed at enhancing cooperation and the division of labor in the field of specialization, rationally using the machinery capacity, and closely combining agriculture with the processing industry through various suitable organizational forms.

It is necessary to satisfactorily implement the policy concerning the division of labor and decentralization between the central government and localities, and ensure the state's centralized and unified management system while vigorously developing the initiative and creativity of localities. It is also necessary to regulate work related to the division of labor and decentralization in the economic and cultural fields, and quickly place certain production establishments under the management of suitable local echelons in order to achieve the best economic results.

Special attention should be paid to strengthening and streamlining the district level because districts are suitable places for effectively combining industry with agriculture; establishing an agro-industrial economic structure at the grassroots level; advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production; combining production with distribution and circulation, economic development with cultural work and national defense; and improving all aspects of the people's livelihood.

The work related to the development of the district level in 1982 has produced some good initial results. It is necessary to quickly disseminate the experience acquired in this work to all localities so they can learn from it.

The new change in the planning work -- the vital tool of socialist economic management -- is now a matter of special importance. It is necessary to ensure that the laboring people in every establishment exercise their right to collective mastery in drafting and executing production plans. It is also necessary to guide all sectors, echelons, and establishments in actively formulating plans on the basis of ensuring a balance among the four sources of materials.

All-out efforts must be made by the state to supply materials for production while developing the dynamics, creativity, and spirit of self-reliance of various localities and establishments in order to ensure, maintain, and increase production through the optimal use or exploitation of local sources of raw materials and the cooperation and coordination among various sectors, localities, and establishments, as well as through exports and imports. Only in this way can we carry out planning work of good quality and in a positive and firm manner.

Continue Streamlining the Economic Management System

The achievements recorded in the recent past affirm the correctness of our new policies. We must help every sector, echelon, enterprise, worksite, and cooperative thoroughly understand and creatively use these policies so that economic development can be vigorously and evenly intensified.

Based on practical experience, it is necessary to adjust the policies already promulgated while formulating additional necessary policies in order to ensure uniformity in changing the managerial policy. We must continue eliminating bureaucratic centralism and subsidy-based administration, and removing all nonsensical obstacles in order to further develop the initiative and creativity of all sectors, echelons, and production and business establishments.

It is time to apply economic accountability to the operation of all production and business units and organizations, and to use socioeconomic results as the yardstick for measuring the operational efficiency, professional skills, and quality of cadres. Along with adopting measures to improve economic management and organization, it is necessary to more vigorously develop the capability of a special production force -- science and technology.

The combination of science and technology with economic development in the recent past has produced good initial results, thus attesting to the superb ability of the socialist intelligentsia. In the near future, efforts must be made to ensure that those engaged in scientific and technical work truly attach themselves to the requirements of the country's socioeconomic development. Meanwhile, it is necessary for all scientific and technical agencies and organizations to reexamine their research programs, pay special attention to concentrating both intellect and energy on major programs, and combine the creative activities of scientific and technical cadres with the broad movement of the working people to apply advanced science and technology to production.

The state has already formulated the necessary policies to promote a close combination of scientific and technical activities with economic development. It is necessary for all managerial echelons to satisfactorily implement these policies so as to create a new moving force in the struggle to ensure increasingly high labor productivity and ever better socioeconomic results.

To successfully carry out these tasks, along with adopting measures to improve management, it is necessary to more vigorously develop the working people's role of collective mastery and launch a seething revolutionary movement among the masses.

The line adopted by our party for the establishment of the system of collective mastery of the masses has stemmed from its profound understanding of the strength and inexhaustibly creative ability of the working people.

In wartime, the masses have demonstrated their marvelous strength. In economic and cultural development, new policies have given rise to a new atmosphere and a new labor movement, and developed the spirit of self-reliance, thus resulting in many new projects of socialism.

We must quickly establish organizational and managerial systems in order to more vigorously develop the right to collective mastery of the masses while striving to overcome bureaucratism and officialism in all management organizations and state agencies. It is necessary to truly develop the role of collective mastery of the masses in every aspect -- economic, cultural, and social -- in production and business activities as well as in distribution.

Arrangements must be made for mass organizations to assume important functions in each field of activity. Trade unions must motivate the working class to develop the spirit of collective mastery, to strive to increase labor output and accelerate production, and to participate in organizing everyday life and building society.

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must motivate and organize the young generation to enthusiastically fulfill their national defense duty by satisfactorily performing compulsory military service. Youths must take the lead in expanding new economic zones, join forces in building key projects, and shape a new way of life, a new culture, and a new man.

The Women's Union must participate more actively in controlling the distribution and circulation front and building a new society and families with a new culture.

Our compatriots of all strata, especially in the south, and even overseas Vietnamese, must be attracted to join mass organizations, thereby stirring up new momentum and a vigorous revolutionary spirit among our people in the struggle to build and defend the country.

Strengthen Party Leadership and Increase the Effect of Managerial Work of the State

We must improve supervisory work of all echelons and uniformly coordinate the various economic, educational, and administrative measures. We must adopt a practice of getting closer to the grassroots levels and to the realities of life, strengthen control work, and review experiences.

The state apparatus must be streamlined in such a way as to make it efficient. Unnecessary intermediary links must be eliminated, and there must be a substantial cut of administrative personnel. Due attention must be paid to building important economic and technical sectors of the national economy. The body of cadres must be reorganized rationally. Cadres who have good ethical qualities, adequate scientific and technical knowledge, and managerial abilities and experiences must be assigned boldly to key positions in production and trade establishments, other economic organizations and leading managerial positions.

We must, on the basis of economic and social interests, reorganize the state apparatus and improve the assignment of cadres. Meanwhile, we must resolve to overcome conservatism and bureaucratism.

Socialist law must, more than ever, be upheld. The party's major guidelines and policies must be promptly institutionalized through state laws. Control and inspection work must be further strengthened so that achievements will be appropriately commended and rewarded and mistakes discovered and corrected.

Severe punishment must be meted out to persons guilty of acts of sabotage, illegal dealings, exploitation, misuse of power, corruption, bribery, oppression of the people, irresponsible and undisciplined acts, and violations of state policies and laws.

To Huu Address, Final Part

BK090705 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Sep 83

["Last part" of address by To Huu, member of CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of Council of Ministers, at 1 September Hanoi meeting marking 38th anniversary of August Revolution and National Day -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: Collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Chinese authorities are still bent on carrying out a multifaceted, frenzied war of sabotage against the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. They have practiced a divisive scheme through extremely sinister and crafty moves with the aim of achieving their wicked design of weakening and eventually annexing all three countries. On the other hand, they are taking advantage of the so-called Kampuchean problem to nurture the genocidal Pol Pot clique, oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people, maintain tension in the region, and pit the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries in hope of furthering China's expansionist and hegemonist scheme in Southeast Asia.

Aware of their immediate and dangerous enemy, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have unremittently strengthened their solidarity in the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, and won greater and greater victories.

Never before have the militant alliance and special relationship between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea been consolidated and reinforced so firmly as at present. The first Indochinese summit convened in Vietiane in February 1983 marked a new stage of development of the revolution of the three countries and further strengthened their special relationship. At the same time this summit has also proved to the whole world that the policy of the three Indochinese countries is one of peace, friendship and cooperation, that it threatens nobody and that it constitutes an important factor to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The statement of the Indochinese summit on the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops each year from Kampuchea and the two troop withdrawals effected in 1982 and 1983 are of a very important significance. This shows that the reconstruction of the Kampuchean people is steady, that the Kampuchean revolutionary forces have grown stronger and stronger, and that the situation in Kampuchea is stable and irreversible. At the same time, this proves that Vietnam has always respected Kampuchea's independence while discharging its obligation of helping the Kampuchean people safeguard their security against all threats by imperialism and international reaction.

We are very glad about our solidarity and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. The Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation will be 5 years old 2 months from now. Recent developments in the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and the Soviet Union, the greatest and most reliable strategic ally of the Vietnamese revolution, have testified to the great vitality of this historic document. The identity of strategic interests between the SRV and the USSR and between the CPV and the CPSU, has once again found its concentrated expression in the talks between General Secretary Le Duan and General Secretary Andropov.

We note with joy that our relations with nonaligned countries have developed constantly.

We note with joy that our relations with the Republic of India have developed satisfactorily in the interests of the two peoples and of the Nonaligned Movement. We have joined Cuba, India, and many other nonaligned countries in struggling for the consolidation and development of the Nonaligned Movement along a positive direction to enable it to play its worthy role in the common struggle of nations against imperialism, for peace, national independence, and development.

Lying in Southeast Asia and being victim of 30 years of war and hostility, Vietnam aspires for nothing better than to live in peaceful, friendly, and cooperative Southeast Asia and in fact has spared no effort in that sense. We understand that there cannot be peace and stability in Southeast Asia so long as the Chinese authorities have not abandoned the policy of hostility toward the three Indochinese countries and of creating confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

While vigilantly defending our homeland with great determination and getting prepared to cope with all schemes of aggression, the Vietnamese people always want to live in peace and friendship with their neighbors. We once again propose that the Chinese Government consider seriously and give appropriate response to our proposals for resumption of bilateral negotiations aimed at solving disputes and eventually normalizing relations between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

In their millenary history, the Vietnamese people and the three Indochinese people as a whole have never created any disasters to our Southeast Asia neighbors.

On the contrary, some ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, have always served as a base for imperialism and other reactionary forces to oppose the three Indochinese countries' independence. However, the Vietnamese people have always looked forward to promoting good neighborly relations with Thailand and other ASEAN countries. We have spared no effort to start dialogue with them aimed at normalizing relations and contributing to building a peaceful, friendly, and cooperative Southeast Asia. We have shown our goodwill. We have made proposals for negotiations and our proposals remain valid. We welcome the constructive attitude of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia regarding a dialogue between ASEAN and Indochina. However, if dialogue is to progress, all parties must proceed from the principles of equality and mutual respect for each other's genuine security interests.

Our Vietnamese people are very eager for peace but only peace in independence and freedom. To this end, we pledge forever to struggle shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal socialist countries and the world's people in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Comrades and friends: The national construction and defense undertaking has advanced a step further over the past year. The situation is developing increasingly satisfactorily. However, difficulties are still numerous, and the enemy is frenziedly carrying out schemes of sabotage and has not renounced his plot of aggression against our country. Therefore, we must constantly heighten our revolutionary vigor, enhance vigilance, strive to overcome difficulties, and advance steadily.

The resolution of the fifth party congress and the resolutions of the third and fourth party Central Committee plenums have illuminated the way for the Vietnamese revolution to advance. Let our entire party and all our soldiers and people unite even more closely behind the party Central Committee led by beloved and venerated Comrade Le Duan, vigorously develop the system of collective mastery, uphold the self-strengthening spirit and the spirit of international solidarity, and be creative and dynamic in order to successfully carry out the two strategic tasks -- successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

As our immediate goal, we must concentrate on satisfactorily fulfilling the 1983 state plan and actively prepare for the implementation of the 1984 plan.

Celebrating national day, more than ever we recall the great services of President Ho Chi Minh, the great teacher and the outstanding leader of our party and people, who led the Vietnamese revolution to overcome untold difficulties and trials, to win one victory after another, and to build the present glorious cause of our homeland.

Great President Ho Chi Minh's banner is continuing to take us forward along the path of victory in the new stage. His testament is still a sacred advice to our entire party and all our soldiers and people. He said: I have only one desire -- an extremely passionate desire -- that is, to achieve national independence and complete freedom for our people so that everyone will be sufficiently fed, clothed and educated.

These love-filled words of President Ho Chi Minh should stimulate us to enhance our revolutionary impetus and our determination to achieve new successes.

Recalling Uncle Ho, we are always grateful to the meritorious services rendered by innumerable fallen combatants who have devoted their lives to the survival and glory of the fatherland.

Let our compatriots and combatants throughout the country courageously advance. Long live the spirit of the August revolution and 2 September national day!

Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. Everything is for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. Long live the heroic Vietnamese people! Long live the glorious CPV! Long live the great solidarity among the fraternal countries in the socialist community! Great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause!

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS ALBANIAN WOMEN

BK080351 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong on Monday [5 September] received the visiting delegation of Albanian Women's Union led by its president, Lumturi Rexha, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania.

Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the visit, describing it as marking a new development of the friendship and multiform cooperation between the peoples, especially women, of the two countries. He praised the remarkable achievements of the women and the entire people of Albania in national construction and sincerely wished them further successes. He expressed his confidence that the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Albania will be further promoted in the interest of the two countries and of peace and socialism.

NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES IN MANAGUA 6 SEP

OW071943 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 7 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Managua yesterday for an official friendship visit to Nicaragua.

He was met at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, member of the Central Committee of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN); Panos Herrera, alternate member of the C.C. of the F.S.L.N. and many senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Dinh Bin and many staff members of the embassy were also present.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS VUNG TAU-CON DAO

OWO7111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Summary] As we announced earlier, after visiting Dong Nai Province, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, visited the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone. The official reception held for him at the office of the special zone people's committee took place in a warm atmosphere. On behalf of the party organization and people of the special zone, Comrade Pham Van Hy, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the special zone party committee, and Comrade Le Quang Thanh, chairman of the people's committee, expressed their enthusiasm in welcoming him on the occasion of the anniversary of the August revolution and national day.

During his visit to the special zone, the chairman of the Council of State visited the Vietnamese-Soviet oil and gas joint venture. Accompanying him were the secretary of the party committee and the chairman of the special zone and the general director of the Vietnam Oil and Gas General Department. Comrade (Zatorov), acting general director of the joint venture, the deputy general director, and many Soviet experts and workers warmly welcomed Comrade Truong Chinh.

"Vietnamese and Soviet construction and installation workers were very enthusiastic to be able to greet Comrade Truong Chinh right at their construction site. He solicitously urged the Vietnamese workers to devote all efforts to learn from the Soviet experts and workers and strive to compete among themselves to fulfill their tasks, thus contributing to the survey and extraction of oil and gas and further enriching and strengthening our fatherland.

"Amid a joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere, the party organization and people of Vung Tau-Con Dao organized a grand rally to greet him. After hearing a moving welcoming speech and a general report on the overall situation by the secretary of the special zone party committee, Comrade Truong Chinh took the floor, pointing to his solicitous concern for the special zone's party organization and people.

"On the basis of the resolution of the fifth national party congress, he said that the primary function of the special zone is to support surveying and prospecting in preparation for the extraction of oil and gas. This is a central and long-term task of the special zone. For this reason, the special zone must work along the line of large-scale socialist industry and must develop the special zone's second strong point, namely catching marine products. He urged the local people to consolidate and uniformly develop the processing and logistics base while paying attention to making scientific and technical investments in valuable goods.

"The special zone's third strong point is developing tourism into a main trade at an early date and building up a base for the tourist service industry. "He meticulously instructed Vung Tau-Con Dao to satisfactorily organize restcenters, swimming, and tourism in combination; promote 'tourist Sundays' and 'tourist months,' and ensure clean and cool lodging and rest at reasonable prices.

"Vung Tau must strive to become a rich and strong oil and gas city as well as a beautiful tourist resort of our country. Vung Tau-Con Dao must become an economically prosperous, culturally developed and politically firm and strong special zone, one that is consolidated in national defense and security.

He urged the local people to specially strengthen the safety and issued valuable instructions on party building and cadre work. "He particularly stressed that a major task of the special zone party organization is to teach deeply and widely the spirit of international solidarity. The party organization should train the cadres, party members, and people of the special zone to clearly understand the Soviet Union's great and effective assistance to the revolutionary cause of the entire country in general and the building of the oil and gas industry in Vung Tau-Con Dao in particular. Each and every word and act of ours must stem from the notion of promoting Vietnamese-Soviet internationalist solidarity. We must educate our cadres, party members, and people well about the Soviet Union and cultivate warm feelings for the Soviet comrades. We must teach them the spirit of solidarity and cooperation and teach them to modestly learn from the Soviet experts so as to rapidly grasp modern science and technology.

"On behalf of the party organization and people of the special zone, Comrade Le Quang Thanh, deputy secretary of the special zone party committee and chairman of the special zone people's committee, expressed deep gratitude and promised that Comrade Truong Chinh's valuable instructions would be seriously implemented."

NGUYEN HUU THO VISITS AN GIANG, DONG THAP

BK050944 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Recently, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, visited An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces. In An Giang, he was warmly welcomed by Comrade Le Van Nhung, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; Tran The Loc, chairman of the provincial people's committee; and representatives of various sectors in the province.

Visiting My Hoa Hung village, President Ton Duc Thang's native place, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho related to Uncle Ton's relatives the good examples set by Uncle Ton in displaying loyalty to the revolution and leading a simple and wholesome life.

The National Assembly chairman also called on cadres and combatants of a border defense post, the Tinh Bien security station, Chau Doc city, and the cultural relics site on Sam Mountain.

Addressing intellectuals and cadres of various sectors in the province, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho commended them for their all-round achievements. He urged the intellectuals to strive to do research, use their knowledge, and make every effort to help cadres and people develop the province steadily.

In Dong Thap, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho was heartily received by Comrade Tran Van Dien, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; Comrade Nguyen Xuan Truong, chairman of the provincial people's committee; and leading cadres of the province.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho was satisfied with the progress made by Dong Thap Province, especially in agricultural production. Its average per capita grain output increased from 399 kg in 1981 to 472 kg in 1982. Rural communications in the province have also been developed. The communications sector has joined hands with the local people in completing the building of many key projects. It has repaired or built bridges and roads in the Plain of Reeds area.

Cordially speaking to the province's intellectual circles, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho listened to their views on the situation in the province, on their tasks, and on their life. He urged them to develop their patriotic tradition, improve their scientific and technical knowledge, and effectively contribute their efforts to building a civilized, prosperous, and beautiful country.

VO VAN KIET ADDRESSES DONG THAP CONFERENCE

DW061035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently held a conference on water conservancy in the Mekong Delta in Dong Thap Province to assess the water conservancy situation over the past years and discuss a plan to push forward the water conservancy work in 1984 and 1985 and during the 1986-90 period.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning commission, attended and addressed the conference.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet praised the great achievements of the water conservancy sector, other sectors concerned, and the people of the nine Mekong Delta provinces in their water conservancy work in support of agricultural production and contributing to raising food productivity and output. Compared with our requirements, however, the results achieved were still low. Production of rice depended on the weather.

Although the weather conditions there were not very harsh, the cycle of use of land was still low, attaining only .95 time per year. The areas of the winter-spring and summer-fall crops were not yet stabilized. Over the past few years, the areas of winter-spring crops were smaller than those in 1979. Our production capital and manpower were limited, but investments in water conservancy were not concentrated. They were not spread out evenly.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet stressed: From now until 1985 and during the 1986-90 period, great efforts must be made in the water conservancy work in the Mekong delta with a view to bringing freshwater to the fields, neutralizing alkaline soil, draining the land, combating waterlogging, preventing soil salinity, vigorously supporting the growth of rice plants, and striving to produce from 9 to 10 million metric tons of food by 1985, and from 14 to 15 million metric tons by 1990.

We must fully understand the meaning of comprehensive agricultural development. During the coming years, rice will remain the key plant. The Mekong Delta will remain the key food area for the entire country. But we must also affirm that rice will not be the only plant. The Mekong Delta will not only be the No 1 area for food but will also be one of the most important areas for industrial crops.

For this reason, water conservancy must have all means to put the 600,000 still unused hectares of land in this region into production. We must step up scientific and technical work, basic survey, zoning, planning, and making full use of all sources of water so as to cultivate two rice crops wherever there is freshwater, grow more subsidiary crops, and rapidly increase the areas of high-yield rice.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN CRITICIZES SOVIETS ON KAL INCIDENT

BK081427 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has alleged that Soviet planes shot down a South Korean airliner when it was only 1 minute away from returning to international airspace. The Soviet Union has admitted shooting down the airliner last Thursday and claimed it was engaged in spying. Among the 269 people who died in the airliner were 5 Australians.

Mr Hayden was speaking at a news conference in Canberra shortly after calling in the Soviet ambassador, Mr Samoteykin, for a more detailed explanation of the Russian action. The foreign affairs minister said it was his conclusion from the information available that the Soviet authorities had applied some haste and panic to procedures when they realized the airliner was heading into international airspace. Mr Hayden said they did not complete proper procedures for identification and were [word indistinct] to position where a missile was fired when the aircraft was 1 minute from international airspace. The minister refused to say on what basis he had reached his conclusion, but he said the official Soviet explanation given to him by the ambassador had contained a number of untruths.

Mr Hayden said he would now discuss Mr Samoteykin's statement with Cabinet members and determine what further action should be taken against the Soviet Union.

PILOTS' BAN STRANDS SOVIET SCIENTISTS IN HOBART

BK090913 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs in Canberra is refusing to help six Soviet scientists stranded in Tasmania. The scientists, who have been attending a conference in Hobart, are unable to fly out because Australian airline pilots have imposed a ban on travel by Soviet representatives over the South Korean airline disaster.

The Soviet Embassy in Canberra says it has unsuccessfully sought help from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and is now looking at other ways of getting the six scientists out of Hobart.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman suggested the Russians could take a ferry from Tasmania to Melbourne where they could join an international flight out of Australia. The spokesman said the department's decision not to intervene was within the terms of the Vienna Convention. He said the convention guaranteed freedom of movement and travel, but there was no requirement that diplomats be able to travel by plane.

BOWEN CRITICIZES ASIO ON ESPIONAGE EVIDENCE

BK081431 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Mr Bowen, has said the Australian Security Intelligence Organization [ASIO] waited too long to tell the government what it knew of a relationship between a Soviet diplomat expelled for spying and a Canberra lobbyist.

Mr Bowen's view is contained in secret evidence given to the Hope Royal Commission into Australia's security services last month and released today. It related to Mr Valeriy Ivanov, a Soviet diplomat expelled from Australia in April for spying, and a lobbyist, Mr David Combe.

Mr Bowen said he could see no reason why ASIO should not have told the government as and when it became aware of the security concern. He said it should have brought the matter before the government in the first week in March.

Mr Combe today told the commission that neither the government nor ASIO had told him about any comprehensive evidence that he and Mr Ivanov were planning to meet clandestinely. He said that until the commission was underway, he had understood the government and ASIO were basing their views on Mr Ivanov having told him that his telephone was tapped. Mr Combe said he had no idea that the basis of ASIO's suspicion might have been words by Mr Ivanov to the effect of don't contact me, I will contact you. He said he would have recalled such a suggestion and would have protested at any such interpretation by ASIO.

NEW ZEALAND

TRADE TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA CALLED OFF

BK081002 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The New Zealand Government has called off trade talks with Australia to emphasize its claim for special access to Australia for new Zealand investors. The talks were to have been held in Wellington this week on nationalizing New Zealand's car industry.

The Australian trade minister, Mr Bowen, says the talks had been postponed because the New Zealand Government wants to give Australia time for further consideration of its proposals to harmonize trans-Tasman investment policies.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says the New Zealand prime minister, Mr Muldoon, has been pressing for special consideration for New Zealand under Australia's foreign investment policy. In a bid to put pressure on the Australian Government, Mr Muldoon has ordered his country's Overseas Investment Commission to delay processing of more than 50 proposals by Australian companies to invest in New Zealand.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

DEFENSE MINISTER TITO ON INDONESIAN THREAT

BK071014 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Papua New Guinea's defense minister, Mr Epel Tito, claimed today that Indonesia could invade his country within the next 10 to 20 years.

Speaking in Canberra, Mr Tito said he spoke of this in private talks with his Australian counterpart, Mr Scholes, and the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, today. Mr Tito told Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent he also wanted Australia to help his country set up military posts along the border between Papua New Guinea and the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya. The Papua New Guinea defense minister claimed Indonesia had historical designs on his country, with Jakarta's present transmigration program in Irian Jaya a matter for concern.

MOKHTAR LAMENTS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CRITICISM

Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Sep 83

BK080907 [Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has deeply regretted the adoption of a resolution criticizing basic human rights in East Timor by the UN Basic Human Rights Commission in Geneva. The move, he told the press in Jakarta Wednesday, will not help solve the real problem affecting basic human rights.

Nine countries voted in favor and seven countries voted against the resolution. Eight countries abstained. The ratio of votes that led to the adoption of the resolution, according to the minister, was highly influenced by a speech of the cosponsor who forwarded arguments based on allegations that there was a major invasion in East Timor by Indonesian troops. The cosponsor also referred to Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's expression of concern about the latest development in East Timor.

Minister Kusumaatmaja expressed his profound regret, because the decision taken by the UN Basic Human Rights Commission has been based on false press reports. Bill Hayden himself had later denied that 20,000 Indonesian troops had been dispatched to East Timor. Bill Hayden himself later on also said there was no need for concern regarding the latest development in East Timor, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said. It is therefore utterly regrettable that an important commission dealing with basic human rights has based its decision on reports that are untrue and that have been denounced by the person the reports had quoted, he said.

Commenting on a reported [words indistinct] by the Australian Parliament to the Australian Government to extend recognition to the East Timor integration with the Republic of Indonesia, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that he thinks it is good news. This, he added, was in line with a report made by an Australian parliamentary mission following its 5-day tour of East Timor Province. The best way to deny rumors is indeed to let people see things for themselves. Minister Mokhtar said Indonesia has made the right decision by allowing the Australian members of Parliament to visit East Timor Province.

SUHARTO RECEIVES SRI LANKAN SPECIAL ENVOY

BK031502 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] The Indonesian Government fully understands the situation in Sri Lanka and hopes that the situation can be restored by maintaining the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka as a unified country and nation.

President Suharto said this when he received the Sri Lankan president's special envoy to Indonesia. During the meeting, the president was accompanied by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Minister Mokhtar said that the president could understand the situation in Sri Lanka because Indonesia underwent a similar ordeal some time ago.

The Sri Lankan president's special envoy, Mr Jayewardene, has come to Indonesia to deliver a personal message of the Sri Lankan president to President Suharto, among other things, on the latest developments of the country. He also discussed with President Suharto the possibility of Indonesian economic aid to Sri Lanka.

PUBLIC HEARING ON AQUINO SLAYING CONTINUES

OW081413 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] On the second day of public hearings on the Aquino slaying, here is David Nye with the details.

[Begin Nye recording] A medical-legal officer confirmed that former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.'s alleged assassin, a long gunman, has 16 gunshot wounds in his body. This was revealed during the second public hearing of the fact finding commission this afternoon at the PICC [expansion unknown].

The commission pursued its scheduled hearing this afternoon despite the absence of its chairman, Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando. Temporarily chaired by former Justice Felix Antonio, the commission heard testimony of NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] medical-legal officer, Dr Nieto Salvador. In his testimony, Salvador said Galman was embedded with 16 bullets. He said the suspect was apparently hit by several types of firearms because of the wound sizes.

Salvador also disclosed that the height of Galman was roughly measured at 175 cm. Yesterday, another NBI medical-legal officer, Dr Munoz, claimed that Aquino's height was 169 cm. On the gunshot wounds, Salvador said only 10 bullets passed through Galman's body, while 6 were embedded. He said that an automatic rifle was apparently used aside from pistols. [end recording]

SUPREME COURT DELIBERATES PETITIONS ON FERNANDO

OW081343 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The Supreme Court has begun its deliberations on three petitions seeking the disqualification of Chief Justice Enrique Fernando as chairman of the fact-finding commission looking into the Aquino slaying. The petitions also called for the disqualification of four other members of the commission. More details from Jose Carlos.

[Begin Carlos recording] Ten justices, led by Senior Justice (Gardner Tinalti), met behind closed doors at 1030 this morning to consider the petitions. Chief Justice Fernando eliminated himself from the deliberations. KBS [Kanlaon Broadcasting System] news got this exclusive video of the start of the session at the Supreme Court conference room. [Video shots show session scene]

In its decision, the Supreme Court said it will act on the petitions, considering the allegations, the issues and the arguments raised. It also required the respondents, namely the Chief Justice and the four other commission members as well as the press of the Philippines to comment on the petitions within 10 days. The respondents were also asked not to file a motion to dismiss the petitions, to [word indistinct] seeking the disqualification of Fernando as commission chairman, and the third calling for the resignation of all four members. The petitioners were from opposition party (Lagasan Vayan), attorney (Ramon Gonzales), and three other lawyers -- namely, (Demetri Demetria), (Benjamin Goyes), and (Antonio Meris).

A fourth petition was also filed directly with the commission, seeking full and fair opportunity to question witnesses. Representatives of six lawyers' groups, among them (Oliver Loazon) of the "Lawyers' Campaign for Justice," invited to attend the Aquino hearings, file the petition.

Only the Integrated Bar of the Philippines was allowed to cross-examine the witnesses. The petition said the attorneys would refuse to attend the hearings if their demand to question witnesses was not granted. [end recording]

MARCOS MIGHT ACCEPT DRAFT FOR ANOTHER TERM

HK090437 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] President Marcos held out the possibility that he would accept the party draft for another term to preserve harmony in the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] party. The president told a group of foreign newsmen that while he personally wanted to retire and give way to younger elements in the ruling party, KBL leaders were prevailing upon him to run for reelection in 1987, to preserve party unity. The president said he told his party mates to stop quarrelling among themselves over who would be the party's standard-bearer, indicating that he would consider accepting another mandate if the party needed him.

The president also told newsmen the first lady, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos, was not included to run anew in the election for regular members of the Batasang Pambansa next year. According to the president, Mrs Marcos has indicated to him she would like to return to private life. She was supposed to head the ticket here in Metro Manila in the 1984 elections in line with the demands of the majority party.

In a separate statement, the first lady said she is considering giving up all her positions in the government next year, to devote herself to helping the private sector. She also said there was no need for her to head the Metro Manila Commission, because Vice Governor Ismail Mathay is doing very well on the job.

MARCOS: COUNTRY STILL UNDER 'RULE OF LAW'

OW090504 Hong Kong AFP in English 0320 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, Sept. 9 (AFP) -- Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today attacked the "international media" for linking his government to the "brutal and mindless" assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Asserting that the country was still under the "rule of law and reason," Mr Marcos told the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (Lawasia) conference that reports of political instability in the country were "irrational and irresponsible." The president's speech was read by National Assembly Speaker Querube Makalintal. It was not immediately known why Mr Marcos was unable to deliver it himself at the Philippine International Convention Center.

Calling his arch rival Mr Aquino "one of our political leaders," Mr Marcos likened his murder to the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines [KAL] jumbo jet over the Soviet Union. He said both events were "(?harsh) wounds that have been inflicted upon the very fabric of civility in national and international life."

A total of 24 Filipino passengers were on the ill-fated KAL plane, which went down north of Japan with 269 people aboard on September 1. Mr Aquino, 50, was shot dead August 21 on the Manila Airport tarmac while being led by three soldiers from a commercial plane he took to end three years of self-exile in the United States. Authorities said a criminal killed by airport guards was the gunman. The opposition leadership as well as Marcos' critics abroad have held the 18-year-old Marcos regime responsible for Mr Aquino's death.

Deploring denunciations of his government in "the most bitter and accusatory teams," Mr Marcos said charges of involvement by Philippine authorities in the Aquino murder were "without the merest bit of corroboration other than wild and insane speculations." "It is plainly deceptive and irrational to conclude from this senseless act of violence that our country has lost its sense of balance and stability and sense of direction," he added.

Mr Marcos, apparently referring to fears of an outbreak of violence after the assassination, warned against "equally senseless acts" that would "compound violence with violence," resulting in an "even greater tragedy." The Aquino family, as well as top churchman Jaime Cardinal Sin, have repeatedly issued calls from calm, which were apparently heeded by millions of Filipinos who poured to the streets to pay their last respects to the fallen opposition leader. In the wake of the murder, the newly formed "Justice for Aquino, Justice for All" (JAJA) movement of opposition leaders and mass organizations is set to launch a nationwide civil disobedience campaign against the Marcos regime.

"We have the faith and the confidence that ... we can get to the bottom of this tragic incident," Mr Marcos said. He has formed a five-man commission of inquiry led by Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando. The hearings of the controversial Fernando Commission, denounced by critics as intended to "whitewash" the case and clear the Marcos government, began Wednesday amid petitions questioning its independence and legality given the "separation of powers" doctrine. A commission spokesman today said Mr Fernando would inhibit himself from the commission's proceedings while his own court resolved the petitions without his participation.

Mr Marcos told several hundred Lawasia delegates coming from 17 Asia-Pacific nations that "there is no darkness, no ordeal, no tragedy, which the way of law and reason will not in time dispel." Observers noted that Mr Marcos today refrained from blaming communist insurgents for the assassination as he had on at least two publicized occasions.

In a private meeting with international bankers Tuesday, Mr Marcos also mentioned the possibility of "international terrorism" being involved but did not go into detail, according to authoritative sources present at the meeting. In his speech today, he only referred in general terms to "the insanity of criminals," "the hand of a gunman," and "a single act of an assassin or assassins."

RELATIVES OF KAL VICTIMS ADDRESS ANDROPOV

SK071130 Seoul YONHAP in English 1038 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP) -- Twenty-nine relatives of the ill-fated Filipino passengers aboard the downed Korean Air Lines jumbo jet questioned the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov: "Why did innocent people, as innocent as a thirty day old baby, die from your deadliest weapons of mass destruction?" In a statement issued Wednesday by Tiburcio Chan, leader of relatives of Filipino victims, after attending a massive joint memorial service here, they said:

"We deserve a satisfactory reply from you (Andropov) -- if not as the leader of your country, then as a man who must love his own family." "A baby who barely learned how to smile will never learn how to laugh because she and her mother innocently strayed within the Soviet territory," they said. "The world has only glimpsed the possible consequences of the wanton use of weapons of mass destruction in this time of so-called peace. We cannot even begin to imagine the whole array of such weapons to be used in time of war." Adding that they do not want any more babies, children and other innocents to die that way, the relatives called upon arms control negotiators to "just please remember what happened to KAL Flight 007" when sitting across the table.

More than 15 of them are scheduled to fly to Wakkanai, Japan, Thursday morning to hold a memorial service for the 16 Filipino victims on the sea where the KAL plane is believed to have crashed. They are members of the Philippine delegation of mourners headed by Tourism Minister Jose D. Aspiras which arrived in Seoul Tuesday afternoon.

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